Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring Results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XX, No. 3 — DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938 — $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

HOCKEY

DELIA vs. MORRIN

Delia had Morrin hockeyists as visitors recently at the local arena and trimmed their opponents by a large margin. This was Morrin's first game of the season, and although it was said hitherto they had no ice of their own and little or no practice, they put up a good fight for supremacy, playing a fast game throughout, and gave the local boys all they could do to keep them from scoring. Their principal weak point appeared to be when shooting for goal, although occasionally certain of their players gave the Delia goalie some fast shots, which were ably saved by Pullar. The visitors during the game only countered twice.

Delia had on their strongest team. C. Pullar guarded the home goal, and the visitors often had trouble to break through the strong defence of the Messrs. Morrison and Dmytruk boys. While the home forwards each and severally gave a good exhibition of hockey, Dickieson and Larder, as usual, were in fine form, and played a fast game. Mr P. A Thompson acted as *referee*, and the inevitable penalties occurred during the three periods of play. A large crowd of spectators, many from Morrin, were on hand to witness the match, while the temperature was all that could be desired.

The following was the line up:

DELIA—Goal, C Pullar; defence, A. Dmytruk, B. Morrison, J Dmytruk, J. Morrison; forwards, Art Robertson, M. Dmytruk, S Pullar, C. Larder, H. Dickieson, G Potter, Geo. King, R Bradford.

MORRIN—Goal, Geo Alstott; defence, Clark, Davidson, Deman, Edwards; forwards, Jay Haggard, Sam Gillespie, Tom Gillespie, Norman Wick, Frank Haggard, Charlie Pearce.

Delia vs. Craigmyle

Delia played a friendly game with Craigmyle at the local rink on last Thursday night, and both teams gave a good exhibition of hockey. The ice was in perfect condition, and a large number of fans, both from Delia and Craigmyle, patronized the game to boost their respective teams.

The first period opened with a rush, and within a minute of the face-off Robertson scored the first goal for Delia. Craigmyle directly afterwards countered with two goals in quick succession. Dickieson then scored for Delia, making the game a tie of two goals each. S. Pullar found the net for Delia, followed by Larder and Potter scoring one goal each, putting the home team in the lead by a score of 5–2, when the bell rang for the end of the period

In the second period some fine play was shown by either side. C. Pullar, the Delia goalie, saved two critical shots, and after a fine run Alex Dmytruk scored for Delia. H. Dickieson added another, as also did Mike Dmytruk. Craigmyle were only able to score once, per Anderson. The period ended 8–3, in favor of Delia.

The third started off somewhat slow, and Craigmyle only registered once. Larder scored for Delia, and Dickieson countered with an off side goal that was disallowed. Before the game ended Potter scored for the home team.

Final score, 10–4 in favor of Delia

The following was the line up:

Delia—Goal, C. Pullar; defence A. Dmytruk, J. Dmytruk, Bob Morrison; forwards, Art. Robertson, Stewart Pullar, Mike Dmytruk, H Dickieson, C. Larder, G. Potter, Geo. King.

Craigmyle—Goal, M. Davie; defence, S. Branum, R. Johnson, H. McCrea; forwards, Jimmy Anderson, Billy Anderson, L. Newman, D. Newman, L Brook

Delia vs. Drumheller

Delia had Drumheller as visitors on Sunday afternoon, when a fast game was played before a large crowd of spectators. Delia played its strongest team, and since the Drumheller line-up included players from the Coal City's "Miners," the local boys are to be congratulated on holding their opponents down to a score of 6–3, in favor of the visitors.

CURLING

Delia Wins Utilities' Cup From Hanna

Delia curlers travelled to Hanna on 5th inst., and brought back the Utilities' cup, lost to Hanna curling club last year. Delia re captured the cup in two close games, winning over their opponents by a combined score of two points.

George Wilton's rink beat Chas. Wylie of Hanna 13–8, and although Bob Stanley won over D. H. Campbell of Delia 12–9, the total score gave the cup to Delia.

Here are the rinks that competed:

Delia—Wilton (skip), Olson, Battle, Sinclair. Campbell (skip), Thompson, Jackson, Hoy.

Hanna — Wylie (skip), Argue, Miller, Smith. Stanley (skip), O. Clarke. H. Robinson, Mathe.

Drumheller Curlers Fail To Annex Cup

On Wednesday of last week two rinks from Drumheller visited Delia in quest of above cup. Perfect curling weather prevailed and a goodly number of spectators were present to watch the progress of both games while many expressed their admiration at times of the skilful curling displayed by the contestants on either side. As will be seen, the total combined score of Delia rinks totalled about double that of their opponents, thus ensuring the cup remaining in possession of Delia

D H Campbell's rink beat G. Humphreys 13–6, while I. J Olson won over G Yavis by a score of 12 7

Personnel of the rinks follow:

Delia — D. H. Campbell (skip), E A Thompson, J. Jackson, Wm. Nichol. I. Olson (skip), J. Battle, J S Sinclair, J Morrison.

Drumheller — Geo' Humphreys (skip), A V McLean, J. Olson, A. Johnston. G Yavis (skip), E Barlow, J. Webb, J. McLoughlin.

The Macpherson Cup

Two rinks from Craigmyle visited Delia on Saturday night and played for the above cup. The Berry rink tried conclusions with A. Mason of Delia, while Somers of Craigmyle opposed W. B. Dunlop on north ice

The Berry rink had a thorough trimming by the Mason players, and never got the chalk until the last end of the game, when they laid two. Mason's rink was in fine form, and kept steadily counting from the start until they ran up a score of 12, when they stopped counting.

W. B. Dunlop and "Scottie" Somers put up a better fight, the former leading his opponent from the start by a good margin. However, toward the end the local rink fell down badly, while Craigmyle was fortunate on the home stretch in laying a five-ender, beating Dunlop by a score of one point.

We can only give the personnel of the Delia rinks, viz.:—

W. B. Dunlop (skip), L. Stephens W. Davis, P. A. Thompson.

A. Mason (skip), G. Wilton, J. Jackson, Alex. Fletcher.

DELIA SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual ratepayers' meeting of the Delia school district was held on Monday, at 2 p m

W. B. Dunlop was elected chairman, and a total of twenty persons were present

Financial report disclosed a cash balance on hand Jan 1st, 1938, of $3,649.27. Arrears of taxes now stand at $14,823 63, there being 81 taxpayers in arrears, of whom 42 are resident. In addition, there is a sum of $663 30 arrears of tuition fees from outside districts

Inspector's report was satisfactory and the rating of teachers high.

Very little discussion took place, but a clear explanation of his stand on the question of extra subjects which entailed overburdening expense to the district, was given by Dr. F. J. Netherton on his being nominated for re-election which, in some way, did no harm to his prospects, for he was declared elected by acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the trustees concluded a very dull meeting.

Why Laws Don't Work

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

If our laws could be made as our motor cars are made—tried out first to see if they will work, the nation would be in much better mind today. Since every law affects the daily life of *all* our people, no matter whom it may be aimed at, it deserves at least as much care to fit it for its purpose as is given an automobile starter. On a recent morning, entering the office through the laboratory, one heard the sharp click of electric contact, followed by the hum and whirr of a starting motor—then silence; the same sounds instantly repeated—and silence; over and over again, until one was out of hearing. Going home at night, the same ceaseless repetition, and again the second morning and night, and again the third morning and night. A starter, attached to a testing machine, was being operated 10 times every minute, 600 times an hour, 24 hours a day until a test equivalent to 150,000 miles of driving was complete, to discover how that kind of starter would stand up in daily use.

Why are so many of our laws found to be unworkable when for forty centuries humanity, like a testing machine, has tried out various types of laws and methods of lawmaking, and the records of these tests are in the laboratory of history? The first reason is, they are based on a perverted theory of government. Civilization progressed by gradually restricting the field of government. It discovered the natural limits within which government can function beneficially; it discovered that beyond those limits government ceases to be helpful and becomes harmful; but, most important, it discovered you can juggle your theory of government as much as you please—it does not affect in the least what government can and cannot do. Adopt, if you like, the theory that a chicken is a swan—that won't make the chicken swim. Government has its specific functions, as Church and Home and School and Medicine and Industry have theirs, and when it oversteps these, the power that enables it to function normally cannot be applied to abnormal uses. The attempt to reverse natural law and human experience runs us into failure at every turn.

It follows naturally, when a government scorns experience, it will tend more and more to fall into inexperienced hands. Then we see business regulated and restricted by men who themselves are under no business restrictions; orders issued to men who must make both ends meet, by men who do not have to make both ends meet; we see men whose chief interest is finance supervising the farmers, and industrial production controlled by those who believe in scarcity.

When we discard the tested wisdom of history, even elementary daily common sense seems to desert us. In mechanics, when you add weight to one part, you strengthen the part that *bears* the added weight. When you increase the load, you take care to provide adequate pulling power. What would you think of a man who not only built a car that took every ounce of its power to move it, but who also, out of scorn for motors in general, actually made the motor weaker? You wouldn't buy his car—nothing could induce to take on the trouble and loss that you know such a contraption would cause. But when laws are built that way, you have no choice—laws are *orders*; you must pay for them and take them and live with them until you or the law breaks down.

For example; one national activity has been singled out to bear the heavier burden of extra and improper governmental functions, but the part thus heavily laden has not been strengthened for its work. It is inaccurate, of course, to say that "government" assumes these new burdens; "government" cannot assume them—new burdens must always be loaded on some activity of the people, which in this case happens to be industry. All the so-called social panaceas that a generous government has adopted has been laid on industry to support. There isn't a single exception. And up to now industry *has* supported them; if the new schemes failed it has not been for lack of support.

Now government cannot function properly in matters beyond its natural field. That is basic. But—if dubious experiments must be made, industry will be found perfectly willing to pull its weight, and a little more, to give even a probably wrong law a fair trial. When, however, concurrently with the new burdens there goes a legislative weakening of the very industries compelled to bear them—a systematic hammering down of initiative, a stoppage of means, an undermining of confidence and a powerful encouragement of harassing and obstructive forces—that, from start to finish, is simply bad engineering.

Industry is going on—that's its business; it has no choice but to go on, and wants no choice. It only hopes political engineers will learn *their* business too, and build legislative machinery that, in operation amongst the people, will strengthen and not hamper the forces that maintain the nation.

Broomhall Predicts High Prices

That the United Kingdom will be forced to pay very high premiums for high protein spring wheat to blend with inferior grades of other countries, is the prediction of George Broomhall, British grain statistician.

Village of Delia

Auditor's Financial Statement

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1937

RECEIPTS

	In Bank	Cash on Hand		
Balances December 31, 1936—				
Municipal Account	$1,501 55	—		
Social Service Tax Trust Account	4 54	—		
	$1,506 09			$1,506 09
Municipal Taxes and Costs				2,191 00
Advances and Charges Repaid—				
Indigent Relief				333 44
Municipal Revenue other than Taxes—				
Licenses			$53 50	
Dog Tags			20 00	
Commission Collecting Social Service Tax			2 66	
Refund Coronation Expenses			2 32	
				78 48
Trust Monies Received—				
Social Service, $118 88; School, $164.78				283 66
Outstanding Cheques or Overdraft, December 31, 1937—				
Municipal				55 60
			Total	$4,448 27

PAYMENTS

Outstanding Cheques or Overdraft, December 31, 1936—				
Municipal				$ 3 00
Administration—				
Salaries—Sec.-Treas., $360.00; Audit Fees, $15.00			$375 00	
Bond Premium			7 50	
Printing, Postage and Stationery			157 54	
Land Titles' Office Fees			20 00	
Office Expenses, $47 57; Munic. Assoc. Fees, $5.00			52 57	
Telephone, $59 25; Rent, $5.00; Insurance, $79.35			143 60	
				756 21
Protection of Person and Property—Fire Protection				50 00
Grants and Relief, Health and Sanitation—				
Mothers' Allowance, $55 00; Old Age Pensions, $103 20; M.H.O., $5.00			$163 20	
Indigent Relief			345 55	
Salvation Army			5 00	
Delia Rest Room			15 00	
Coronation Expenses			20 50	
				549 25
Public Works—				
Streets and Sidewalks			$289 68	
Street Lighting			559 75	
Hall			57 80	
Rinks			136 55	
Workmen's Compensation Board			5 65	
				1,049 43
Trust Moneys Remitted—				
Social Service, $121 28; School, $164.78				286 06
Balances December 31, 1937—	In Bank	Cash on Hand		
Municipal Account	$1,752 18	—		
Social Service Tax Trust Account	2 14	—		
	$1,754 32			$1,754 32
			Total	$4,448 27

ASSETS

Bank Balance December 31st, 1937 (Municipal)		$1,752 18
Uncollected Taxes (Municipal)		3,999 06
Commissions—Social Service		3 03
Fixed Assets—Property Owned by Village (Land)	$8,394 00	
Buildings	2,700 00	
Office Furniture	300 00	
		11,394 00
Sundry Assets—3 Chemical Fire Engines		900 00
Social Service Tax Trust Account—In Bank		2 14
Uncollected Trust Taxes, Dec. 31, 1937—Social Service		372 33
		$18,422 74

LIABILITIES

Outstanding Cheques, Dec 31, 1937 (Municipal only		$ 55 60
Accounts Payable—		
Salaries—Sec.-Treas, $30 00; Auditor, $15 00		45 00
Old Age Pensions, $92.70; Mothers' Allowance, $10 00		102 70
Indigent Relief—Xmas		7 00
Canadian Utilities, Ltd.—Street Light		43 39
Canadian Utilities, Ltd.—Skating Rink Light		9 88
W. Tario—Gravel		7 00
Premier Co., Ltd —Coal		6 00
Supplementary Revenue Taxes—		
Uncollected Taxes, Dec. 31, 1937	$372 33	
Collections not Remitted, Dec. 31, 1937	2 14	
		374 47
Total Liabilities		$ 651 04
Balance of Assets over Liabilities (Surplus)		17,771 70
	Total	$18,422 74

TAX STATEMENT

Equalized Valuation set by Alta. Ass't Commission $42,678 00

	Municipal	Social Service
Assessed Value for each Tax (net), Dollars only	$184,628 00	$42,678 00
Rate of Taxation (mills on the Dollar)	15	4
Current Taxes Levied (except School)	$2,706 49	$170 71
Uncollected Dec. 31, 1936, including costs (or arrears reported)	$3,398 45	$296 19
Penalties and Costs added in 1937	270 52	24 31
Total Due	$6,375 46	$491 21
Collections in 1937, including Costs	$2,191 00	$118 88
Discount on Taxes in 1937	185 40	
Uncollected Taxes December 31, 1937	3,999 06	372 33
Trust Taxes Collected but not paid at Dec. 31, 1936		$ 4 54
Collected in 1937 (as above)		118 88
Total Due (accounted for below)		$123 42
Paid in 1937 to Prov. Government, School and Hospital Board		$121 28
Collected (or due on Requisitions) by Village but not paid Dec. 31, 1937		2 14

POPULATION AND PARTICULARS OF ASSESSMENT

	Gross Assessment	Less Statutory Exemptions	Net Assessment
Assessed Valuation—Land only	42,678	Nil	42,678
Bldg's and Imp's at 66⅔% of value	133,450	Nil	133,450
Electric Light and Power Assessment	8,500	Nil	8,500
Total	184,628	—	184,628

Estimated Population, 250; Number Taxable Parcels, 201; Number Parcels Exempt, 40.—Total Parcels, 241. Fire Insurance Carried, $2,700.

LANDS UNDER THE TAX RECOVERY ACT

Total Number of Parcels Forfeited in Village	42
Number Under Tax Notification	54
Date Last Tax Notification Registered	16th March, 1937
Date of Last Public Sale	23rd November, 1937
Tax Recovery Lands Dealt With in 1937	Nil
Taxes Cancelled Under Section 23 (2), in 1937	Nil
Receipts from Lands Sold or Leased in 1937	Nil
Receipts in 1937 from Lands Sold or Leased prior to 1937	Nil

(Continued at head of next column)

Village of Delia

Financial Statement

[Continued from previous column]

STANDING OF LANDS FINALLY ACQUIRED BY VILLAGE

	Number of Parcels	Assessed Value ($ only)	TAXES Munic. and Costs	Provincial	School	Total Taxes
At Dec. 31st, 1936	40	3,670	601 61	64 98	1,027 16	1,693 75
Acquired during 1937	4	2,485	428 96	41 25	703 98	1,174 19
Total Dec. 31, 1937	44	6,185	1,030 57	106 23	1,731 14	2,867 94

I have audited the accounts of the Village of Delia for the year ending December 31st, 1937, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers, and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Village, according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records

The statistical information contained herein was obtained from the books and records of the Village, or from information supplied by officials of the Village.

Dated at Craigmyle, Alberta, this 6th day of January, 1938.

(Signed), G. H. ROSS, AUDITOR.
Address: Craigmyle, Alberta.

Investigate!



Northern Electric RADIO

New operating economy has been combined with unrivalled performance in the six Northern Electric Battery radios. Also 11 "Mirrophonic" A.C. sets, mantel and console, covering the complete price range from $19.95 to $237.50.

CARDIFF - $77.50
Model 523

Five tubes, long and short wave broadcast, and police bands. Magna Dial tuning. Beautiful cabinet with "V"-matched striped walnut front.

For further particulars, literature, the name of your nearest dealer, write

NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED
Calgary — Edmonton

For Sale by
T. C. Crawshaw, Delia
Radio and Electrical Supplies of all kinds



If you haven't . . .
you are missing something

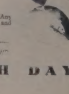
Your favourite dealer can get you a variety of Dried or Pickled Canadian Fish, the flavour of which is as tasty and as perfect as though you had caught them yourself and promptly popped them into the pan.

They can be served in various appetizing ways . . . Dried Fish such as Cod, Haddock, Hake, Cusk and Pollock, and Pickled Fish such as Herring, Mackerel and Alewives can be brought to your table as new dishes . . . that the family will like.

Serve Canadian Fish more often. Make "Any Day A Fish Day". Your dealer can secure Dried or Pickled Fish for you no matter how far you live from open water . . . with every bit of its goodness retained for you. And, by the way . . . you'll find it pleasingly economical.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,
OTTAWA.

Ladies! WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET



Department of Fisheries,
Ottawa.
Please send me your free 52-page Booklet "Any Day A Fish Day", containing 100 delightful and economical Fish Recipes.
Name ....
Address ....

743

ANY DAY A FISH DAY



No freezer!

2 MINUTES WORK
1½ QUARTS
LESS THAN 20c

A package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder (about 10c), a quart of half milk and half cream, mix in a bowl, put outside on a window sill (or in freezing tray of electric refrigerator), stir a few times. That's all! Finest, smoothest ice cream you ever tasted. Grocers sell it.

J58

JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER

Aid From The North

The northern hinterland of the three prairie provinces is likely to make a tremendous contribution to the wealth of Western Canada and go some way towards mitigating the losses of the depression years which have hit the southern areas of these provinces so hard.

Recent discoveries of mineral wealth, indicating that there exists beneath the surface huge deposits of base and precious metals and non-metallic substances of great value to mankind, and the organized search which is now being planned to unearth and develop these subterranean riches appear to indicate great potentialities for industrial development over an immense area covering thousands of square miles—so vast, in fact, that it is difficult for the average mind to grasp the territorial dimensions involved.

With plans laid for the invasion of these northern fields by armies of well organized prospecting parties with sound financial backing and preliminary and reliable geological data to guide them, as well as the prospective influx of experienced individual prospectors from the east this year, it would appear that the next decade is likely to witness a development in the north equivalent to that experienced in the arable south in the 90's and the first few years of this century.

* * * *

Faith May Be Rewarded

If there exists in the great north the wealth which haphazard prospecting to date gives ground for belief, this organized search, much of it to be conducted in an orderly fashion, should bring it to light and serve to demonstrate a solid foundation for the faith which guided a few hardy pioneers of the northlands to endure much hardship.

Not only, however, are there indications that the next ten years will see unprecedented strides in the mining industry in the north, but there are also good grounds for belief that the same period is destined to witness equally remarkable development of other northern natural resources, including the forests and products of the tilled soil.

To illustrate the potentialities of the north country, a farmer recently reported his last year's income from alfalfa seed grown on the northern edge of the agricultural belt in Saskatchewan at $5,000 and, for the first time, pulpwood in the north is being exported as a marketable product to mills in some of the northern states. Overseas markets for timber in the northerly regions of the prairie provinces for pit props and other purposes are in process of development.

* * * *

New Markets In Prospect

Extension of roads and railway branch lines to serve these industries, once they are authoritatively certified as sound and enduring, will follow, opening up new markets for the agricultural and dairy products of the southern areas, thus encouraging a more diversified and profitable agriculture in districts still largely devoted to grain-growing. In this manner the north country may assist materially in solving some of the acute problems of the open prairies and particularly that of soil drifting.

Such development will bring new revenues to the south country and should assist to a substantial extent in partially solving the unemployment problem, for these new industries will undoubtedly call for some of the labor now idle in the cities and rural districts of the southern parts of the prairie provinces. What this may mean has already been demonstrated on a small and initial scale with the opening up of mines in the Athabasca Lake region on the border of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

This prospective development in the north country, however, connotes the necessity for the adoption of sound conservation methods, lest these riches be exploited without reference to the future. Undoubtedly, the time is coming when a program of reforestation and conservation of forest resources must be promulgated in time to prevent undue waste and to ensure a permanent industry of great potential value.

* * * *

To Save The Industry

Similar conservation measures should also be initiated to preserve to posterity the formerly great fur industry of the northern territories, lest history repeat itself and fur-bearing animals be extinguished as completely as the passenger pigion, the buffalo and to a lesser degree some of the migratory game birds.

That there is need for conservation of fur-bearing animals in the north is recognized by the Hudson Bay Company who, it was recently reported, have promulgated a program which, with the assistance of the provincial governments, they hope to put into effect to save a declining industry and to ensure a livelihood for Indians, Eskimos and half-breeds who otherwise, are destined to become a charge on the country.

The indications of a bright future for the north country and their bearing on the future prosperity of the south, however, should not serve by one iota to deter the people of the agricultural south from continuing their efforts to solve their own problems for, with or without a prosperous north, drought periods will undoubtedly recur and insect pests and disease will continue to take their toll of growing crops, but widened domestic markets will in some measure serve to rob the slings and arrows of misfortune of some of the harshness of their effects.

Believe It Or Not

Nova Scotia Farmer Grew Turnips Over Two Feet In Girth

Farmers in the vicinity of Digby, Nova Scotia, do things in a big way. One local rustic brought to town three large turnips, measuring two feet seven inches, two feet eight inches, and two feet nine inches in circumference, and weighing 17½, 19 and 22¼ pounds respectively. Another farmer with the same idea produced carrots weighing up to 4¼ pounds each, and was also credited with selling a dozen eggs which contained 11 with double yolks.

Neatly Caught

His wife was busy at her desk, with bills all around her. Suddenly she looked up from her work.

"How many fish did you catch last Saturday, dear?"

"Six, darling," he replied, with reminiscent pride.

"I thought so; that's what you usually catch, isn't it? That rascal of a fish dealer has charged us for eight!"

ITCH
... STOPPED IN A MINUTE ...

Are you tormented with the itching tortures of eczema, rashes, athlete's foot, eruptions, or other skin afflictions? For quick and happy relief, use cooling, antiseptic, liquid **D. D. D. Prescription.** Its gentle oils soothe the irritated skin. Clear, greaseless and stainless—dries fast. Stops the most intense itching instantly. A 35c trial bottle, at drug stores, proves it—or money back. 38

Have Many Trades

Farming Has Attracted Largest Number Of Australian Women

Australian women are invading almost every occupation once regarded as the exclusive domain of men, the latest Commonwealth census report discloses.

Farming has attracted by far the largest number of women with over four thousand out of a total wheat-farming population of 164,000. There are also 2,129 woman cattle breeders.

Other trades calling for brawn and endurance have failed to discourage the invasion, for the figures indicate 11 women are employed as dock-workers, 28 are in the marble-cutting business, 233 brick and tile workers, eight pearlers and six fisherwomen.

Too women are represented in branches of the building trades with 87 plumbers and gas-fitters, five plasterers, three painters, 14 glaziers and 125 in the joinery and doormaking trade.

In the course of his 22-year reign, Frederick the Great of Prussia spent nearly $10,000,000 kidnapping giants all over Europe to serve in his six-foot-six-inch Potsdam Guard.

The first agricultural fair in the U.S.A. was held in Massachusetts in 1810.

Home is where we are treated best and grumble most. 2237

Hunt For Gold

Topographical Maps Are Used Extensively By Prospectors

Keeping pace with the times and the increasing demand for topographical and geological maps by the mining industry, map makers of the Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, are using airplanes extensively for topographical survey work.

Mapping by the time-honoured methods of ground survey is a slow and tedious process, and the task of mapping topographically and geologically the 3½ million square miles comprising the Dominion of Canada is no small undertaking. Fortunately, the newer technique of surveying by means of photography from airplanes is applicable to most Canadian terrain and has so speeded up the field work of the map makers that they are able to survey in a few hours what would formerly have taken months.

Two methods are employed, oblique and vertical photography. With the former each negative covers a large expanse of territory and is suitable for maps in which minute detail is not required; the latter covers much less territory but makes possible minutely detailed and contoured maps. Previous to 1922, the year in which aerial mapping was adopted, some 240,000 square miles had been mapped on a scale of four miles to the inch or larger, ninety per cent. being in settled areas. Since that year 480,000 square miles have been so mapped, ninety-five per cent. of which was in unsettled country.

Such topographical maps are used extensively by prospectors and exploration companies, as are photographic prints from the original vertical negatives, in determining the type of country they are about to enter, and are often the only guide available for use in planning expeditions and for directing operations once the party is in the field. These maps and prints also perform a two-fold service for the geologist, permitting quick identification of physical features on the ground and serving as a base for the plotting of geological information and deduction in the office.

Was Once Londinium

City Of London Still Bears Evidence Of Roman Period

The London of to-day was Londinium in Roman times and there are numerous evidences of the Roman period along the Thames, particularly between the sea and Westminster. Londinium was situated around the hill on which St. Paul's Cathedral was originally established as a church in 610. Down below, the great marshy area which extended west, narrowed to something the shape of a river, and merchants there found hard ground on which they could load and unload goods.

Plenty of evidence that early Britons of the Stone Age made their habitations along the river, such as it was, have been discovered according to a writer in the December issue of the Port of London Authority. A large number of implements fashioned and used by the Londoners of the Stone Age have been dug up from the banks and bed of the Thames between Teddington and Tilbury.

Such objects, consisting mainly of implements of flint and stone, and tools of bone and horn, have been found in considerable quantities in the upper reaches where deposits of gravel overlie the heavy London clay in many places. Small riverside communities appear to have settled in this region wherever a favorable site could be found.

These Stone Age men living on the banks of the Thames, attained a fairly high level of culture, even so far back as two thousand years before Christ. They possessed a knowledge of agriculture, growing wheat and barley, and kept flocks of domestic animals. Their industries included spinning, weaving, pottery making, mining and flint knapping.

Among the implements recovered is a formidable axe which is called the "Thames Pick," varying from four to twenty inches in length, a solid rod of flint chipped into shape and pointed at one end.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Canada's Fishing Ships

More Than Thousand Vessels Were In Service During 1936

Canada's sea fishermen use a thousand and more vessels in making their catches, as well as many thousands of sail boats and power boats. Last year 1,009 fishing vessels were in service. Nine of them were steam-powered and the other thousand used sails or gasoline or Diesel engines. The vessel were valued at a little less than $4,400,000. Their construction and gear represented work for a good many Canadian artisans in many different communities.—Fisheries News Bulletin.

Origin Of Soap

The first soap originated when fat from a sacrificial animal dripped through wood ashes and saponified, according to scholars. Goats' tallow and ashes were the first soap making ingredients, according to the legend.

Too Dressy For Use

During Revolutionary days, the regulation uniform of the Continental Army was buff and blue, with shiny knee boots, lace cuffs and collars, and glistening belts. It was seldom used, however.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER



WOMEN who suffer in silence often pay a double penalty for wearing this gag of unselfishness or silly pride. Painful periods are nature's warning that something is wrong and needs immediate attention. Growing girls as well as women often are sufferers from female irregularities. They find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a dependable tonic. Read what Mrs. E. Etheridge, Gleichen, Alta., said: "In my opinion there is no better medicine for women and girls than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Before I finished taking one bottle of the 'Prescription' I noted its value for painful periods. I can always depend upon the 'Prescription' to give relief." Buy of your druggist now.

Modern Scientific Feat

New Chemical Said To Heal Burns Quickly And Without Scars

A mysterious new chemical made by injured yeast cells, which heals terrific burns quickly and without scars, was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The chemical, a watery fluid, grows fresh, normal skin over the burned areas, instead of the usual, tightly-drawn, disfiguring scar tissue. It gets the victims out of the hospital, the association was told, faster than any other remedy.

It is a by-product of discovery of a new principle of tissue growth found at the Institution Divi Thomae, of Cincinnati. The discoveries were made by George Sperti, John Loofbourow, John Fardon, Andre Cueto and Elton Cook.

The burn remedy is one of several seemingly miraculous effects on growth, and the only one which has been applied to human beings. The treatment for burns has been tried for about a year at St. Mary's hospital in Cincinnati.

Evidence that here is a new principle of nature is found in the fact that not only yeast, but other living cells, if injured long enough, will manufacture growth stimulating chemicals. Each chemical is different, with power to cause rapid growth of new cells of the same kind as were destroyed.

Thus with an extract from injured liver cells, the scientists caused a bit of liver in a test tube to grow new cells. This kind of growth of liver is a new scientific feat. No tests have been made to find out whether such an extract could be used in the living body to cause a partly destroyed liver to replace itself.

To Serve The Indians

Flying Clinic Provided For Out-Of-Way Reserves

A flying clinic is being used by the Indian affairs branch to bring the services of modern medicine to out-of-the-way Indian reserves in western Canada.

A complete diagnostic outfit, including X-ray apparatus and an electrical generator to operate it, was recently flown from Prince Albert, Sask., to Indian residential schools at Lac la Ronge and Beauval in northern Saskatchewan. Three tuberculosis clinics were conducted by Dr. A. B. Simes, senior Indian affairs medical officer for Saskatchewan.

While planes had previously been used to carry medicine and supplies to remote districts this was the first time the facilities of a modern clinic were brought to the Indians by air.

Attention to the children in schools is considered by officials the most effective approach to the eradication of diseases to which the Indians are susceptible. Many of the pupils have been examined by X-ray and good results obtained.

Figures Run Into Millions

Canadian Tourists Bring In Variety Of Goods From Abroad

In the first eight months of the current fiscal year returning Canadian tourists brought in $5,574,055 worth of goods under the statutory provisions which exempt duty payment up to $100 in value. The greater part of those goods came from the United States, the total being $4,836,563, according to national revenue department figures released recently.

The items are classed "travellers' baggage" and are classified under seven categories, including one for miscellaneous commodities. Chief item was clothing, which had a value of $2,668,514 from all countries, of which $2,319,415 was from the United States.

Furniture and household appliances, in second place, were valued at $531,257, of which $495,451 came from the United States, while boots and shoes came third with a value of $522,456, of which $500,107 was from the United States.

Patronize Local Shops

On the whole it is a well known fact that careful buyers who shop early and take time to investigate the local stocks can do better than by making hasty purchases in the large cities. This is a phase of shopping that all patriotic citizens of the community should carefully consider.

More Chickens Than People

More chickens than people are numbered in many leading European countries, according to figures issued in connection with the fifth annual exhibition of small animals to be held in Leipzig. Great Britain has 74,900,000, or 187 to every 100 people.

An Interesting Building

Westminster Hall In London Remarkable Piece Of Architecture

Whenever I go to London, states Roger W. Babson, I spend a part of the last day at Westminster Hall, adjoining the Parliament Buildings at Westminster. To me this is the most historic building in the world. The Sphinx of Egypt, the ruins of Greece and the relics of pre-historic man are interesting; but the really great events of civilization took place in this old hall in London. It was built in 1097-1399 and is one of the most remarkable pieces of timber architecture in existence. Its great arched roof rises 92 feet from the door—without post or girder. This roof is of oak, and history says that the trees from which it was cut were about 500 years old in 1097. Here is my final thought: During those 500 years the timber in this roof was subjected to every storm imaginable. But the pulling at the roots, as the winds swayed the trees, only served to give these roots more space in which to grow. For 800 years since the trees were cut these timbers remained sound, withstanding fire, revolutions, wars and every other vicissitude. The last generation of Englishmen, however, decided to attempt to heat and "civilize" this hall. With this civilization came a very small beetle which got into the wood. In a few years it was threatened with complete decay and destruction. Last month in London I personally stuck my finger into the mushy wood.

Struggle For Power

Society's Problem Is To Eliminate Social Injustices

The struggle for power is a fundamental of life, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, chairman of ethics at Union Theological seminary, New York, told delegates to the national conference of Canadian university students at Winnipeg.

Man strove for power because he was conscious of his insecurity and the weak men strove most. "Who is it that talks most about an eternal Germany and an eternal Rome? Dictators who don't know whether they will still be in power the day after tomorrow."

Society's problem was to equalize power to eliminate as much injustice as possible but to retain enough power to prevent anarchy.

The eternal justification for democracy was that it kept the powers of individuals in check, said Dr. Niebuhr. Although absolute equality would never be achieved, a balanced viewpoint based on Christian and Socialist principles would lead to a more just society by eliminating disproportionate powers.

Delegates discussed special concessions for Canadian students travelling in Europe, establishment of a Canadian university press, student housing, athletic insurance and political questions. Efforts will be made to develop international relationships with student groups in other countries.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

FILL UP YOUR EMPTY JARS WITH APPLESAUCE

Now that the jars are getting empty it might be a good idea to fill up some of these empty jars with apples. The Cold Pack Method will be found to be most satisfactory.

Wash and test the jars to be sure they are airtight. Put them in the boiler with some warm water. It is wise to put a clean towel under the jars. Gradually bring to the boil, so that the jars will be thoroughly sterilized.

Wash, peel and core the apples. As they are peeled, drop them in a pan containing weak brine. Use one teaspoon salt to one quart cold water. This prevents discoloration. As soon as the apples are all peeled, bleach them by dipping in boiling water for two minutes.

Pack the hot apples into the jar and fill the jar with syrup. Use a thin syrup made by boiling one of sugar with one of water for five minutes. You will find that it takes about one cup of this syrup for a quart jar. Fill the jars to overflowing. Partly seal the jars.

Put a rack in the bottom of the boiler and put the jars in the hot water. The same water that was used for sterilizing the jars can be used for this. Cook the apples in the jars for thirty minutes after the water has started to boil. Remove the jars from the boiler. Seal the jars and cool. Test again to be sure that the jars are airtight.

If desired, the apples may be made into applesauce. The hot applesauce should be packed into the jars and the time of cooking is then reduced to twelve minutes.

If you would like further information about canning, please write to me. While your canning of fruits and vegetables is over for the season, it is time now to can meats and apples and I shall be glad to assist you with your problems.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service for free advice on home cooking and household problems. Address letters to Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Snakes are late comers among the reptiles. They appeared on earth many millions of years after the reptile age.

Chance For Big Business

Plea Goes Out For Factories To Make Nightcaps

Won't somebody along our undefended frontier of 3,500 miles consider the plight of those worthy souls—thousands and thousands of them—who crave a chance to acquire a nightcap made of anything from burlap to the tail of a shirt?

The callous disregard of gentlemen whose hair is scanty—or perhaps even absent—looks to this column like the crime of the century. And while this great void exists, the missionary societies and the women's circles ship tons of flannel petticoats to the heathen in hot climes or fans to the Eskimos. So it is claimed.

Talk about modern comforts and conveniences is sometimes justified, of course. But in the old days a man could buy something to ensure an untroubled night's rest by tying it under his chin. But those days are gone forever. Nowadays the bald head is driven to tying a towel around his head or sticking it in a leg of his underwear. "The advance of civilization" is only a hollow mockery to him.

It may be, of course, that somewhere along the vast stretches of our undefended frontier—it may be on the U.S. side where the woes of mankind are specialized in—there exists a kind heart or a factory which will deign to turn out a nightcap. Kind hearts are more than Norman coronets as is well known, and a lot of us are waiting to get acquainted with one. Because winter is here and cold pates are now indicated for the next while. Fifty factories could make a fortune, take up the slack of unemployment and practically solve the unsolvable problem of work by getting busy as herein outlined. There are millions of us waiting for the new day. Right now this column has definite information where a night cap could be sold or otherwise disposed of.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Might Not Be Advisable

But Doctors Some Day May Be Able To Control Human Emotions

Doctors eventually will be able to control human emotions, and make you happy or sad at will, Dr. Foster Kennedy, of New York, predicted.

But, the eminent neurologist added, that won't be as good as it sounds, because if everybody were happy, life wouldn't be much fun.

The member of the Cornell medical and Bellevue hospital faculties, told the association for research in nervous and mental diseases that doctors had "pretty well determined" the brain centre which controls moods, and some day would be able to "pull the switch."

"Some day," he visualized, "governments will appoint a switching day . . . and all mankind will come to be switched to Heaven."

But soon, he continued, "they will begin to strive to return to the world of toil and conflict, of happiness and unhappiness."

And when they regained that world, he added, the "lords of the earth" would load all doctors on to scows and take them out to sea and dump them overboard.

If everyone were happy, he said, "we would all become babbits. Progress would end."

The use of dogs in warfare is not a modern idea. During the Middle Ages, dogs even went into battle clothed in armor, and to-day a suit of dog armor may be seen in the Tower of London.

In the World War, dogs were taught to search for wounded on the battlefield, to carry water, bandages and other first-aid equipment.

Tin cans are only about two per cent. tin.

FREE CHART

Raymar, Canada's Foremost Adviser on human problems, will send a Character and Personality Chart free to anyone who writes him. This amazing free offer is made merely to advertise MASON'S 49 COLD REMEDY and is available for a limited time only. Write today, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope and your birth date. Address—

Raymar,
MASON REMEDIES LIMITED
14 McCaul St. Toronto, Canada

Needs No Comment

Story Which Comes From Lansing, Michigan, Speaks For Itself

Auditor-General George T. Gundry had a surprising letter delivered to him in Lansing, Mich., the other day.

There was an old-age pension cheque enclosed. And here is what the letter said: "I am working and can support my mother. I am sending this cheque back to you. Thank you for my mother. She doesn't need it any more."

Back in a little home in Detroit a reporter came to visit Mrs. Mary Orlando, born in Nottingham, England, 74 years ago.

There had been long, gloomy days in that home. For eight months Mrs. Orlando and her sons had subsisted on the monthly pension cheque.

Then Lawrence, one son, had been given a job with the city; another son was in the army. The home was a more cheery one and a better place to live in.

Mrs. Orlando and her son talked it over. "Lots of people could use that money," they decided. "Let's send it back to the government."

Auditor-General George T. Gundry received it soon afterwards in the mail.

We think in this case no comment is needed. The story is eloquent enough.—Hamilton Spectator.

Can Prove Its Claim

Australia Is Even More British Than Britain Itself

While Canada seems to be losing much of its British spirit and there is a tendency for the Dominion to become sectional or to be Americanized, one British dominion can claim proudly that it is more British than Britain itself. According to the official census records Australia's population is still 92 per cent. undiluted British stock, despite the increase in alien immigration in the last few years. Australia has a record for purity of British stock which is greater even than that of Great Britain herself, and is surpassed by no other part of the British commonwealth, excepting New Zealand. The survey shows that 99 per cent. of the population of Australia comprises British subjects. This percentage includes 48,000 aliens, who have taken out naturalization papers. Of the total Australian population 96.46 per cent. was born in the commonwealth, the United Kingdom, or New Zealand. Slightly less than five per cent. of the population was born in Canada, South Africa and foreign countries.—Brandon Sun.

Countries Exchanged Spies

Germany and France exchanged spies as a Christmas gesture. Four Germans and four Frenchmen convicted and imprisoned for espionage were handed over to authorities of their respective countries at Dapach, a small frontier station.

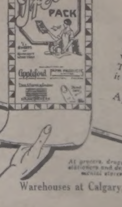
Life is like a deck of cards. When you're in love, it's hearts; when you become engaged, it's diamonds; when you are in bad with your wife, it's clubs; and when you die, it's spades.

Wheat, rye, oats and rice—America's most important crop, excepting corn—all came from Europe.

He that waits to do great deal at once will never do any.

TRY THIS NEW WAXED TISSUE PACK

PRESTO-PACK



YOU'LL be delighted with the simplicity of Presto-Pack — a flat pack of waxed paper for kitchen use. Just hang it up on the wall. Then pull *one sheet at a time* as you require it. You can't pull any more because of the ingenious way it's packed.

Try Presto-Pack today. You'll find it the handiest thing in the kitchen.

Appleford Paper Products Limited
Hamilton, Ontario

At grocers, druggists, stationers and department stores

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

A Dream Realized

Pan-American Airways Carry 10,000 Baby Chicks Every Week

Flying chicks down to Rio is big business to-day, says a report from Port of Spain, Trinidad. At the current rate 10,000 baby chicks are shipped each week on Pan-American airliners leaving Miami, Fla., or Brownsville, Texas. Few airliners leave for West Indies or South American points, without a special cargo hold filled with less-than-12-hour-old chicks.

Chicken is one of the staple foods in all countries of Central and South America and the West Indies Islands. The first chickens were brought from Spain and Portugal nearly 400 years ago. But in the revolutionary periods chicken importing ceased. Year by year the stocks declined until the domestic breed became almost inedible. So far had inbreeding gone, that in Venezuela, for instance, hens have spurs. Eggs were few and of poor quality and difficulties in the way of chicken importers were immense.

Transit time was so long that hatching eggs spoiled before steamships could get them to the first importing port. Then Pan-American Airways stepped into the picture. An official who visited the Latin republics heard the story. He interested a Texas poultry farmer in the idea of shipping hatching eggs by air.

The first shipment was made to Guatemala in the fall of 1929 and the experiment was an immediate success. Only two eggs out of 144 were broken. The Guatemala farmer received the eggs fresh, sent them out for hatching and developed a good crop of chickens. On the success of that a broader field was developed, special egg crates built and shipments extended to Panama.

Weight is at a premium on airplanes and poundage in terms of air express costs money. New-born chickens weigh less than eggs, so 144 baby chickens—weighing just half as much as the eggs would—were shipped in corrugated cardboard boxes fitted with a removable floor, water and feed trays, light and air vents, as an experiment. They arrived without a single casualty.

Still, poultry exporters were not content. If baby chicks weigh less than eggs, they reasoned, there yet was room for improvement. Real baby chicks do not eat for the first 72 hours, so if they were shipped, for instance when 12 hours or less old, there would be no necessity for carrying food and water and another 20 per cent. could be cut off the shipping weight.

Shipments began to move out to the nearby West Indies Islands, down through the Leeward and Windward Islands and across the north coast of South America, finally reaching Rio de Janeiro, 6,000 miles from Miami. The "flying down to Rio" dream had been realized.

Canada's Favorite Meat

People Appear To Like Pork Better Than Beef

As consumers of meat, it was a surprise to find two or three years ago that the Canadian people had swung from pork to beef. In 1933, the per capita consumption of pork was 75 pounds and of beef 55 pounds. In 1934, however, the consumption of beef was 69 pounds and of pork 66. Beef was again the leader in 1935, but in 1936 the consumption of pork was once more in the lead with 68 pounds to 60 per capita. There are more than twice as many cattle on Canadian farms as swine.

The Canadian people eat far more poultry than mutton. The consumption of poultry was 18 pounds per capita last year, while that of mutton and lamb was only six pounds. Canadians are amongst the smallest mutton consuming people in the world. It might be said that chicken is the favorite meat dish and that, except around Christmas, comparatively little turkey, duck or goose is to be found on the dinner table. There are more geese than ducks on Canadian farms but more turkeys than the two of these combined, the number of turkeys being over two million. There are 56 million hens and chickens busy around the barn yard.

Search Party Stranded

Expedition Which Set Out To Find Paul Redfern Are In Difficulties

The Weldeck expedition searching for Paul Redfern, American aviator missing 10 years, was marooned on a rock in the Upper Cuyuni river, in British Guiana.

The expedition reported its porters had deserted and its food supplies running low.

With Theodore J. Waldeck are Mrs. Waldeck, W. A. Chandler, New York sportsman, and Dr. T. J. Fox, Boston, the party's doctor, they left Georgetown, Dec. 12, to search for the American flier.

The heavy man was trying to get to a vacant seat at the circus.

"Pardon me," he said to a woman. "Did I step on your foot?"

"Yes," she replied, after glancing at the circus ring. "You must have done. All the six elephants are still out there."

It is truly discouraging, the rarity with which glad hands have money in them.

Old Stock Exchange

Rising And Falling Markets Interested People 150 Years Ago

Evidence that bulls and bears of the stock exchange haunted the dreams of would-be financiers 150 years ago is contained in Thomas Mortimer'e guide to the Exchange Alley (stock exchange), published in England in 1785.

Forerunner of modern mining and stock exchange guides, the 1785 edition is filled with warnings and counsel. Every class in England is summarized financially to determine whether the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker could chance his money on 'change.

"A bear in the language of 'Change Alley," Mortimer says, "is a person who has agreed to sell any quantity of the public funds more than he is possessed of, and often without being possessed of any at all, which nevertheless he is obliged to deliver against a certain time.

"Before this time arrives, he is continually going up and down seeking whom or, which is the same thing, whose property he can devour . . . You will find him in a continued hurry; always with alarm, surprise and eagerness painted on his countenance; greedily swallowing the least report of bad news, rejoicing in mischief or any misfortune that may bring about the wished for change of falling the stocks."

Mortimer, who seems to have been riled by the bears, has a different description of the bull.

He adds: "The bull, who is bulky and heavy, sits in some corner in a melancholy posture; whereas the bear, with meagre, haggard looks, and a voracious fierceness in his countenance, is continually on the watch, seizes all who enter the alley, and by his terrific weapons of groundless fear and false rumors, frightens all around him out of that property he wishes to buy."

Still Want Open Fire

English People Feel That Fireplace Makes A Home

Coals flicker hesitantly in the open fireplace. Is Britain to cling to this sentimental heart-warmer or will it be swept away in the march of science as a smoky menace to public health?

The intimate circle around the hearth—a habit dating back as far as the records can go—is no mere romantic thought in the country where central heating is either a luxury or a delusion. The fire's the thing in England, says the plain man and fie on the Smoke Abatement Society and the scientists who would sell their gadgets and instal pink glow-worms in the living room.

"Come and toast your toes," is the invitation. "And let your back freeze," adds the opposition. But the man who taps his pipe and stares into the embers just says "tosh" and mumbles something about the modern generation being soft and sheltered.

The Yorkshire Post felt there was something greater than mere sentimental prejudice in favor of the open fire, but it did admit that the indictment of open fires and dirt-laden moisture was somewhat warranted. The London Star, however, plumped for the open fire. "Nobody knows how much," it declared, "of the meaning of 'Home, Sweet Home' America sacrificed when she turned to the worship of systems with dials. America has road-houses instead of homes."

Meanwhile architects continue to throw up great rows of suburban houses without central heating. The visitor from the land of gadgets and dials may protest against such ostrich tactics, may freeze to death in a November fog. But the contractor must sell his house—and to the woman who rules: "I hate a room without a fire."

Honored By King George

King Leopold Of Belgium Invested With Royal Victorian Chain

Before the last State Banquet at Buckingham Palace the King invested King Leopold of Belgium with the Royal Victorian Chain, which is one of the highest and most treasured of Orders. The Royal Victorian Chain, contrary to general impression, has no connection with the Royal Victorian Order, of which King Leopold is already Knight Grand Cross, but is conferred upon distinguished visitors by the Sovereign. It is, however, similar to the Royal Victorian Order in so far that it is regarded as one of the "personal" favors at the disposal of the Sovereign, and is looked on as a personal gift. His Majesty may bestow either the Chain or the Order without the usual formality of recommendation having been observed, says the London Daily Sketch. Several members of King Leopold's suite were made members of the Royal Victorian Order at the reception.

One of the more populous Malay States reports that only five persons were killed by tigers in a year. It might be because the tigers don't go 70 miles an hour with one arm around a girl.

Jahore, the non-federated Malay state, will develop a 50,000-acre rice field.

Attendance at movie theatres in Portugal jumped 74 per cent. in the last year.

2237

NEWS OF "SENSATIONAL" WHEAT BUYING BY BRITAIN QUERIED



The amazing news, carried in Canadian newspapers, that Great Britain had engineered an option on the entire Canadian wheat crop to ensure part of the British food supply in time of emergency, died a natural death when reports from London stated that, while taking steps to protect her food supplies in event of war, Britain was doing so through regular wheat-buying channels. The news that $25,000,000 was the price of the option was discounted by Sir Thomas Inskip (top), British Minister of Defense Co-ordination, and Hon. James G. Gardiner (bottom), Canadian Minister of Agriculture. The main picture shows Canadian wheat being unloaded in London.

The Quick-Witted Candidate

Always Succeeds In Getting The Best Of Hecklers

The heckler can make trouble for candidates for election in all lands save Russia, Germany or Italy. One impudent question may make or mar the reputation of the speaker. The quick-witted candidate always has the best of the heckler who has his questions set beforehand. In Australia while addressing an audience in connection with the recent federal elections, Premier Jorgan Smith of Queensland was persistently interrupted by a heckler with the query: "What is your salary?" "My salary is $6,250 a year," replied the premier, "and I earn every penny of it. I am a good investment for the state. Your contribution is a cent a month, and (tossing the interjector a quarter) this will pay your debt for two years."—Brandon Sun.

An Island Of Volcanoes

Many Of The 43 On Java Are Still Alive

The Island of Java, which possesses 43 volcanoes—many of them still alive—is 600 miles long, and between 140 and 150 miles wide, and runs almost due east and west. It is odd to record that the island has a population of 42,000,000, or over 2,000,000 more than the total population of England and Wales. A large percentage of the Java people are Chinese, and at least one man in every hundred on the island is a priest.

One Way To Collect

An enterprising firm advertised:

"All persons indebted to our store are requested to call and settle.

"All those indebted to our store and not knowing it are requested to call and find out.

"Those knowing themselves indebted and not wishing to call are requested to stay in one place long enough for us to catch them."

Electric eels found exclusively in the Amazon River, which grow as much as eight feet in length, are capable of generating from 75 to 500 volts.

Services Not Needed

No Opening On Chinese Air Forces, Calgarian Is Told

"Madam regrets there are no vacancies and therefore has to decline your offer," read a letter received by Barry Davidson, young Calgary aviation student.

The letter was from D. Z. Koo, secretary to Madam Chiang-Kai-Shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo and head of her country's air force.

Barry had hoped to become a fighting pilot. So early in September, he despatched a letter to China offering his services to the Chinese air force in the battle against Japan. The answer, dated Nov. 1, read:

"Dear Mr. Davidson:

"Madam Chiang-Kai-Shek instructs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter asking for a position with the Chinese forces. Madam Chiang-Kai-Shek regrets that there are no vacancies at present and therefore has to decline your offer."

Tree For The Squirrels

Stood On White House Lawn Loaded With Peanuts

In Washington the White House Christmas spirit brought joy to a little family of grey squirrels that roam the west grounds. A one-foot pine tree, trimmed with a silver star and icicles, and loaded with peanuts dangling from white strings, was placed on the lawn outside the presidential mansion. The tree was mounted on a small green paper box containing other squirrel delicacies.

Better Luck Later

The old commercial traveller was relating his experiences to a young man.

Old Traveller: "And don't forget, never try to sell an encyclopedia to a bride."

Young man: "And why not?"

Old Traveller (smiling cynically): "She always thinks her husband knows everything."

Consuming half a gram of arsenic a day, Persian snake charmers assert it makes them immune to all snake bites.

Demands Never Fail

Greatest Reason Why Charitable Spirit Will Always Live

The charitable spirit is as old as the world. Yet it continually takes on new manifestations. This is what has ben called the sense of "social compunction." It is more and more widely felt by those who have means to assuage another's woes. They feel that something is wrong with our social order, though they are quite unable to mend it themselves, and see little hope in the plans put forward from time to time by doctrinaires. Meanwhile they stand ready to do what they can to aid the needy brother whom they have seen, as one way of showing their faith in the Eternal whom they have not seen. This is the kind of charity that never faileth, partly because the demands upon it never fail.—New York Times.

Raised Turkeys By Book

New York State Chemical Engineer Builds Up Big Flock

There are 500 turkeys on the ranch of Norman A. Frost near North Evans, N.Y., and Frost, a chemical engineer, raised them all "by book."

With no more knowledge of the subject than he had gleaned from a half dozen pamphlets and text-books, Frost launched his turkey-raising enterprise in 1936. During the holiday season he disposed of 150 birds.

Expanding his activities last year, he began with 600 day-old poults. Most of the loss suffered by his flock occurred shortly after he received the birds, when, he realized later, he used the wrong type of feed.

Frost's "book larnin'" kept him on the right track the remainder of the year, he asserts.

Real Economy

If a guest has not thrust a knife, fork or spoon into an order of food it may be served again to another customer, according to a ruling by Fritz Dressen, leader of the economic group in the officially controlled restaurant trade in Berlin, Germany.

To pile up principal in the bank, have interest in others.

BRITAIN MASS DEFENSE FORCES AT HONG KONG



The capture of Nanking and the advance of Japanese troops on sections of Central China have resulted in the massing of British defense forces at Hong Kong, strategic port in South China where Great Britain is heavily interested. This view of the city shows the harbor and, in the distance, the City of Kowloon on the peninsula which forms one arm of the shipping centre.

Living The Full Life

Not The Length, But The Quality Of Life, That Counts

The annual meeting of the life insurance presidents of the United States and Canada is notable for its papers by men who make a difference. Most arresting of the speeches before this year's meeting held in New York recently, came from Dr. Alexis Carrel, Nobel Prize winner, famous author, extraordinary surgeon of the research department of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Carrel dealt with efforts to extend the life span; to make people live longer. He was not impressed with them. A far greater ideal, he said, more challenging, were efforts to make life, no matter what its length, more happy and more fruitful. Said he: "The importance of human life depends on its quality, not on its length."

This is a profound truth. A man might live on to or past a hundred years, but what profit could come to him or to humanity—if the years were wasted; if he missed entirely the idea or reason for living; if he made himself the cause of sorrow for other people in the world? Another, living many fewer years, but living them fruitfully, making rich contribution to his times, would be of far greater value to the race.

Actually, such things as hygiene, good food, athletics, fresh air, good housing, should not be based upon the mere idea of prolonging life. Primarily their purpose should be to make life happier, more full, more of benefit to mankind generally. Lives lived under such conditions may be long or short, but, long or short, they must bring more of good. More of life's true meaning.

Something else Dr. Carrel pointed out. It was that if, of a sudden, by some new discovery, the span of life were extended for all living by ten years, with the existing birthrate maintained, there would come, and speedily, disaster.

So it may well be that our job on this earth is not to spend too much time searching for the secret of eternal youth, but rather to concern ourselves more with life's quality and less with its length. That, as history tells all too soberly, is a desperate challenge in itself.—Ottawa Journal.

Using Rubber Fenders

Increasing Number Of London Buses Are Being Equipped

Rubber fenders are becoming standard equipment on an increasing number of London buses we are told. The durable and flexible fenders developed in England are made of moulded or pressed rubber. So far, they have been made primarily for buses but it is likely they will be made for passenger cars in the near future. Similar fenders have been used on buses made in the United States and several automobile manufacturers show cars equipped with rubber fenders. It is reported, based on weight and price, rubber fenders are comparable to 18 gauge steel.

At the present time there is no record of the number of fenders made in Canadian industries. Each automobile plant has its own special die for stamping fenders for each particular need of the certain style of car it produces. These dies, by the way, are very expensive and only the automobile factories can afford to use them. Until a short time ago, most of the fenders were produced in the United States, but now automobile firms in Canada can make their own.

However, some idea of the number of fenders made may be gained by knowing that last year the total number of automobiles, both passenger and commercial, made in Canada amounted to 281,000. That would mean over one million fenders. At this rate, if all the fenders made in the world during 1935 were put into a pile there would be over 20 million of them.—Brandon Sun.

Afraid Of Steam Shovel

Indian At Buenos Aires Thought It Ate Up Land

Aime Tschiffely, who rode horseback over the Andes and across the Americas some years ago, tells of an Indian who came to Buenos Aires to stake a claim for his land. Outside the Estate Department in the Plaza de Mayo he saw a steam shovel at work on some excavations. Never having seen anything like it, he stood thoughtfully watching it, and finally insisted on a clause being added to his agreement with the Government that on no account was "the great earth eater" to be allowed near his sheep farm! He thought he might lose all his land. "Ciffy", as he is known to his wide circle of friends, left for the Argentine in December and plans to ride through Patagonia and "round the Horn" into Chile.

Should Get The Job

A young boy, undergoing an examination for a position, came across the question: "What is the distance of the earth from the sun?" He wrote his answer as follows: "I am unable to state accurately, but I don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if I get this clerkship."

Yugoslavias 1937 corn crop was the largest in the history of the country.

Co-Operation Is Lacking

Peace-Loving Nations Should Organize To Stop Wars

Japan, her spokesmen bewail in voices moist with tears, is very much misunderstood. She is not out for conquest. No, indeed. All she wants is the love and affection of China. She wants China to be her trusted friend.

That is what the Japanese are saying. What they are doing is a horse of another color. They have swallowed Manchuria, Jehol and North China and taken over the Chinese customs, postal, cable and wireless services at Shanghai.

Such, they warn truculently, is their right—the right of the victor.

"But," exclaim the United States, Great Britain and France in a chorus of dismay, "you can't do that to us! China owes us money and we hold a first mortgage on her customs receipts. Besides, the principle is wrong."

So what!" growls Japan. "Whatever was China's is now ours."

So what indeed! If the democracies, plus Soviet Russia, were of a mind to do it they would compel Japan and the other gangster nations to pull in their horns so quickly the world would soon forget they ever had horns. But they are not of a mind. So the international stickup business will go right on.

Gangsterism and racketeering grew in this country—thanks to complacent and do-nothing law-enforcers—until honest citizens lived in perpetual fear of death or kidnapping for themselves and their children. Only when a determined band of federal G-men rose up and began to smack the gangsters down without mercy did the terror begin to subside.

To-day something very similar is going on in the community of nations. At least 90 per cent. of its members are peace-loving, quite as President Roosevelt said. But unless and until they organize and do something about it the gangster-minded nations among them will go on having their way.

Until that time comes the law of the jungle will remain the supreme law of the international community. To the victor will go the spoils.—New York World-Telegram.

Few Martial Toys Seen

Constituted Less Than One Per Cent. Of Those On Display

There may be fighting in Spain and China, the power of the sword may be impressed on young minds in dictator countries — but Canadian children still refuse to play with tin soldiers and toy cannons.

Martial toys constituted less than one per cent. of those on display for Christmas, the Department of National Revenue estimates. By far the greatest number were mechanical kits, planes, trucks and even miniature trailers.

In addition to toys made in Canada, the Santa Claus pack this year included toys to the value of $1,083,700 from the United States, Germany,, Japan, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and France. This represents an increase of $60,000 over last year.

Toy imports from the United States were valued at $491,501, an increase of $91,661; from Germany, $262,552, a decrease of $12,107; Japan, $184,238, a decrease of $18,218; United Kingdom, $126,607, an increase of $323; Czechoslovakia, $12,173, a decrease of $514, and France, $2,571, a decrease of $1,676.

Canada exported toys with a value of $279,841, an increase of $89,698.

Airplanes Taking Business

Are Replacing Boats And Dog Teams In Northern Alaska

Airplanes have taken almost all the transport business in the northern half of Alaska away from boats and dog teams, said George M. Taggart, an air line manager from Nome, as he headed for the West Indies to "thaw out."

Hundreds of boats of the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean "mosquito fleet" are rotting or being broken up, Taggart said, because his line and others are "dropping about everything that's needed" in villages of the far North.

"Esquimaux are the only people who raise dog teams any more," he said, "and the fine breeds are rapidly becoming extinct."

Nome, virtually rebuilt by Taggart's father after being destroyed in 1934 by fire, is enjoying "the biggest boom since the gold rush forty years ago," the son said, and "the town is wide open."

"With gold at $35 an ounce," he said, "fishermen and others are going out for it."

Rather Tough Luck

When Charles Mellis returned to St. Louis, Mo., from a 14,000-mile automobile and boat trip through Africa, which included visits to 75 foreign mission stations, reporters flocked to his home to get a report of his experiences. "Sorry, boys," said Mellis, "I saw only one lion—and that was in a government reservation."

The whale's chief food consists of minute animals, almost microscopic in size.

Even with television it will be necessary to buy a newspaper next day to see what it was you saw.



EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT
On a National
Coast to Coast Network

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Hon. John Buchan, 26, eldest son of Lord Tweedsmuir, has come to Canada to join the Edmonton staff of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Duke of Richmond's castle, six villages and 90,000 acres of land, have been purchased by the crown lands commission "purely as an investment."

A new world record depth of 9,500 feet for diamond drilling has been set near Potchefstroom, in the Southwestern Transvaal. The drill is searching for the main gold-bearing reef.

Because a debtor was seen at dog races in Manchester, the court stepped in. Owing $525, he was ordered to pay one shilling a month. Now he's clearing off the debt at two shillings a month.

Representing 56 nations, between 2,500 and 3 000 delegates will gather in Durban in 1940 for the World's Sunday school convention, the largest ever to be staged in South Africa.

Seven young persons, all of high school age, were killed in Butler, Indiana, as the automobile in which they were riding crashed through crossing gates into the side of a speeding passenger train.

George Brooks, who fought in the American civil war and in the Great War as well, celebrated his 93rd birthday in Winnipeg, still hale and hearty. He served with the Canadians in France, despite his age of 73 years.

A. H. Scouten, 87, veteran of the Riel Rebellion and Fenian Raids, died in Winnipeg recently. He was born at Kingston, Ont., and came west when young to become one of the first original members of the old Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Still Four Camels Ahead

Rivalry Between Arabian Rulers In Regard To Gifts

King Saud of Saudi Arabia, powerful and shrewd Desert Prince, of whom Lawrence told us much, is extremely well disposed towards Great Britain. He does his utmost, which is considerable, to neutralize the possible ill effects of Mussolini's wireless propaganda addressed systematically to the Arabs.

But the Sultan of Yemen, who some time ago was badly worsted in a little war by King Saud, is not of similar inclination. Not long ago he sent a present of Arab horses to the King of Italy. This partly explains, at any rate, why there arrived in London recently not only a gift of magnificent Arab horses from King Saud for King George, but also four splendid camels for the London Zoo—since the King-Emperor does not go camel-riding much in London.

These camels are all of irreproachable royal descent, and most valuable and admired beasts. So the London Zoo gets a fine presentation school of Arabian "ships of the desert," and King Saud is at least four camels up on his rival the Sultan of Yemen.—London Letter, Ottawa Journal.

Germany's Naval Problems

Discussed In Articles Contributed By Naval Commanders

The growing naval strength of Russia, the "solidarity" between Great Britain and the United States, and Germany's need for raw materials were among the important questions brought to the fore with the publication of Nautics, the German navy's annual.

These problems were discussed in a series of articles contributed by naval commanders and government officials to the 1938 edition of the review, started in 1898 by Admiral von Tirpitz.

Rear Admiral Donner said Russia's plans in the Arctic call for establishment of a strategic base permitting Russian naval units to enter the Atlantic from this zone, organization of an Arctic maritime route to the Pacific, and development of aerial connections between the Arctic regions and the American continent.

Cork From Potato Peel

According to Dr. Hans Mayer, director of the Research Institute in Berlin, the time is not far distant when people will walk on potato peel and also use it to stop up wine and other bottles. Dr. Mayer is a "substitute" expert. His latest discovery is a special chemical treatment of potatoes by which their peel is turned into a material which has acquired the natural qualities of cork.

Pop: "Well, I received a note from your teacher to-day."

Son: "Honest, Pop? Give me a quarter and I won't breathe a word about it."

Better Living Conditions

Advance In Science Has Eliminated Much Of Drudgery

Science promises the people of the United States a finer kind of living than the wealthiest potentates of the past ever dreamed of, Dr. A. A. Potter, of Purdue University, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Addressing a symposium on "Science and Society," Dr. Potter declared "scientific discoveries and technological applications of power resources should contribute more and more to a fuller and richer life."

Utilization of steam, electricity and gasoline already has given people of the United States comfort, freedom from drudgery, entertainment and development of intellectual activities never found before in the history of the world except from use of human slaves, he said.

Dr. Potter said the intellectual and scientific achievements of the Greek civilization were largely possible because for each free man of that time there were four human slaves.

To-day, he added, "we have the equivalent in mechanical power of more than 400 human slaves for each of the 30,000,000 families in this country," and full development of the nation's power resources has not been approached.

Power-driven machinery has been blamed for many of the economic troubles and business depressions of the United States, Dr. Potter said, but in the last 30 years "the volume of production has doubled and the wages of workers have increased four-fold."

He said scientific research has resulted in the development of automobiles, radios, typewriters, aeroplanes, air conditioning equipment and other entirely new things "which have not displaced labor, but have added new opportunities for profitable employment for millions of people."

In the last 50 years, Dr. Potter said, "wage earners in factories have increased more than three times and wages have been multiplied more than 12 times," and the end is not yet in sight.

China Supplies Tung Oil

But War May Mean Loss Of This Important Trade

Tung oil is employed to make quick-drying varnishes and paints. It used to come mostly from China, but the unsettled condition in that country has made manufacturers look elsewhere for a constant supply of the oil.

The first tung oil was known as Chinawood oil and was brought to North America from China. That was about 70 years ago. But no one wanted it particularly until someone discovered that it is particularly resilient to water and could be used in the manufacture of varnish.

There are groves of tung trees in Florida and an effort is being made to produce sufficient oil from these to offset the unstable supply from China.

That is just another instance of how wars destroy a country commercially as well as financially and physically. The Chinese had a good market for the oil, of which over $17,000 000 worth was imported into North America in 1936. Now China is threatened with the loss of that important item of trade.—W. L. Clark, in Windsor Star.

Required Too Much

British War Minister Gives His Reason For Staying Single

If Mr. Hore-Belisha, the British Minister for War, has never married it is that "my cooking requirements are so exacting that I have never been able to find a wife who comes up to the necessary standard."

At any rate, that is what he told army cooks to whom he presented medals at an exhibition of the Cooking School at Aldershot camp a few weeks ago.

Since the World War bully beef has been banished from Thomas Atkins's bill of fare and he gets a dinner that not only is very palatable but adorned with French names as well as bits of greenery. Moreover, it appears, he gets no fewer than fifty kinds of puddings.

May Replace Whistle

Radio For Communication On Freight Trains Is Tested

Trainmen foresee "end-to-end" radio communication on long freights as a substitute for Shrieking whistle signals.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tried out the sets on a 30-mile run from Philadelphia to Paoli, Pa., in a 30-car freight, and then announced it hoped eventually to install them throughout the system. The new apparatus consisted of receiving and sending instruments operated similar to a telephone—but without wires.

Two Pioneers

Two pioneers in the introduction of fingerprints for identification purposes were Sir Francis Galton of England and Sir William Herschel of India. Herschel wanted to fingerprint members of the Hugli courts, while Galton wanted to do the same for Chinese immigrants.

Proud Yankee—"Yeah, I sure belong to New York."

Englishman: "I'm glad to hear it. I thought it belonged to you."

Fancy Containers For Milk

Colorful Cartons Among Gay Innovations At Dairymen's Show

The milk industry primped up recently like a debutante getting ready for her first party. Colorful paper bottles replaced the old-style glass ones. Dashing, well-cut uniforms were shown for milkmen, and dairy machines looked like futuristic contraptions the comic strip artists draw for a trip to the moon.

All this, and much more, was displayed at the vast dairy industries exposition at New Orleans. Almost 300 companies have joined to display $1,000,000 worth of everything the business needs.

The paper bottle is definitely taking hold, particularly for retail sale from stores. Customers like them because they don't have to make a deposit for a bottle.

The display of what the well-dressed milkman should wear looks like a college dormitory with pennants stuck around. Every dairy must have its special emblem nowadays, it seems.

The manufacturers are doing their best to eliminate the old style bottle cap which squirts milk in your eye when you push it in. They showed paper seals, slipped over the top.

The 20-ton bottle washer and the 16,000 pound of intricate steel which takes in milk and turns it out powdered are pretty complicated.

Forest Insects

Entomological Laboratory To Be Established In Winnipeg

Extending the fight against Canadian forest insects to western Canada, the Dominion government is establishing an entomological laboratory at the Federal building in Winnipeg.

Announcement to this effect was made by H. A. Richmond, federal entomologist, when speaking at a meeting of the Natural History Society at the Broadway building of the university.

Mr. Richmond explained that the laboratory in Winnipeg will be equipped and conducted along the same lines as that established in Belleville, Ont., some years ago.

Insects take a greater toll of the forests than forest fires, said Mr. Richmond. Giving some amazing instances of the devastation insects create, the lecturer said that in British Columbia they had destroyed 15 million feet of spruce in two years.

Speaks Four Languages

And Polish Girl Plans To Master A Few More

Irene Propheta, an 18-year-old freshman at Hunter College in New York, who went to the United States three years ago from Poland, will have little difficulty in making herself understood wherever she goes after graduation, the college authorities discovered.

Miss Propheta speaks Polish, Ukrainian, Czech and English, understands Russian, and is planning to master several other languages during her college career. Despite the brief time that she has been in America, Miss Propheta was graduated with honors last June from Theodore Roosevelt High School. She earns her lodging by doing housework for the sisters of Our Lady's Institute, the Bronx, with whom she lives.

Game Conservation

Would Set Aside Large Areas For Indian And Eskimo Trappers

In an effort to snatch the Indian from lethargy and hopelessness and at the same time rebuild the fur industry, the Hudson's Bay Company will concentrate on game conservation in the north.

Ralph Parsons, company fur trade commissioner, said the firm would expedite for conservation plans in 1938. "These will include vigorous support for government proposals to set aside large areas for exclusive hunting and trapping privileges of Indians, Eskimos and half-breeds," he said.

Japan's Best Seller

"Down With Britain" Is Title Of Newest Book

"Down With Britain" is the title of a book which has become Japan's best seller. This book, released by its publishers a few weks ago, was written by Shoichi Muto. It was announced sales passed the 200,000 mark. The burden of Muto's theme might be summarized thus: "Britain's interests in the Orient must be finished. Japan's troubles with China are the fault of England and the Soviets."

Danes Always Meet King

King Christian of Denmark, who with Queen Alexandrine, has been visiting England, is the tallest monarch in Europe. He stands well over six feet. Whenever the King goes to London he is met by his fellow-countrymen. For every Dane who meets him at Liverpool street he has a kindly smile, a hearty handshake and a personal word. He has a great sense of humor, and a big heart.

But you never heard of two buggies colliding and killing every one in them.

It is useless to be good unless you are good for something. 2237

Causes Mental Trouble

Doctor Claims New Form Of Rheumatism Affects Brain

Discovery of a new kind of rheumatism which affects the brain and causes one of the commonest forms of insanity was announced before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This brain disease was found by Dr. Walter L. Bruetsch of the Indiana University Medical School in examining at the Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, 84 mental patients who had died of dementia praecox, the "split personality" form of insanity. About 20 per cent. of all mental illness cases have dementia praecox.

Rheumatic infections of the heart long have been known as a common cause of death, Dr. Bruetsch stated, but never before have they been recognized in the brain and explained as a cause of mental disease.

That did not mean that every person with rheumatism would have heart disease or mental disorders, he added, but it did indicate that this one common form of insanity was frequently the result of rheumatic infection.

Birds Valuable To Man

Especially Useful For Destroying Insects On Large Scale

A striking illustration of the value of birds to man was witnessed in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec in August last, when a severe outbreak of army worms threatened the grass and grain in the areas affected. Playing their usual role as man's allies in controlling insect pests, many kinds of birds were seen to gather in flocks to devour the army worm invaders. Robins, warblers, larks, various native sparrows, and even gulls and shore birds consumed army worms in large quantities day after day, and as long as any of the insects remained every bird in the region had a rotund outline and a satisfied air.

The ability of birds to concentrate quickly in flocks where insect food is abundant makes them especially useful for destroying insects on a large scale.

Knew How To Spend

Merchants Of London Regret Departure Of Mohammedan Ruler

Merchants of London are mourning the departure of the greatest spender to visit the city in years. He is the handsome Nawab of Bahawalpur, ruler of 1,000,000 Punjab Mohammedans. Twenty men worked three hours to load the Nawab's 50 tons of baggage. There were 100 cases, 10 crates, 17 packages, five bags, a cask and two bales. The Nawab also took home a limousine with gold fittings and a safe for his palace. It is estimated that he spent about $150,000 during his visit to England. He is said to have spent hundreds of dollars on clothes for himself and for special uniforms for his servants. Other purchases included gold plated radio sets, grand pianos, a collapsible boat, and pieces of modern furniture.

Kind Act Helped Business

Taxi Driver Was Repaid For Befriending Small Girl

Some months ago, the driver of a taxicab in Los Angeles saw a girl of about six standing on a busy street corner, frightened, bewildered, and crying. He stepped out of his cab and, between the child's sobs, learned that she was on her way home from school and "had got lost." With no thought of payment, he put the girl in his taxi and, using the meagre information she could furnish, took her home. The incident gave the grateful parents an idea. They not only paid the driver generously for his trip, but made arrangements with him to take several children in the family to and from school every day. Now other parents in the neighborhood have made similar arrangements with the same driver.

Pen Friendships

Correspondence Between Rural People In England And American Continent

Senator Arthur Meighen of Toronto is among sponsors of a new movement called "threefold cord" which has as its object creation of pen friendships through hobbies among people in rural England and the North American continent.

For instance an English solicitor, a post-mistress in Canada and a garage mechanic in United States have a mail friendship based on mutual interest in collecting stamps.

A Kindly Gesture

Some years ago the King of Denmark gave a banquet at his castle in Aarhus. His guests saw that there was a blank space on the wall where had hung a picture of the naval training ship Copenhagen, a ship which disappeared with all her crew. Someone asked the King why it had gone. Replied King Christian: "Because among my guests is a father who lost his son on the ship."

The dock at Southampton, England, is the largest in the world and is capable of berthing eight of the world's largest vessel at the same time.

Giving in doesn't necessarily mean giving up.

Looks After Ten Houses

English Woman Does Repairing And All Odd Jobs

Woman builder, plasterer, house decorator, carpenter, gardener and "general handyman," Miss M. Mathias, clergyman's daughter of Felpham, Sussex, England, closed down shop and took a holiday.

For ten years she has looked after all repairs of her ten houses at Felpham.

Miss Mathias does all the plastering, decorating, repairs, carpentering and gardening. When tiles blow off the roof in a gale, she is up ladders next day replacing them.

"I cannot understand why property owners do not always do their own work," she told a reporter. "If I do a job myself, I know it has been done properly. When I came here with my parents we bought one or two cottages to let. Then I thought that if I could teach myself to do the plastering and other jobs which cost so much, I could save the money I would have spent on these to buy other houses. This I have done, and now I have ten houses."

One of her tenants said: "Miss Mathias' work is often more efficient than that of many builders."

Hard Question To Answer

Just What Does Japan Expect To Get Out Of War

What Japan can hope to get out of this war is still a question unanswered. Thus far the results have been negative and detrimental to her national prestige and trade. It has, for instance, been estimated, and we think somewhat conservatively, that the commercial losses sustained by Japan in China alone amount to $5,000,000 per day. As favorable trade agreements are based on goodwill as between contracting nations, the Japanese commercial losses throughout the world must by now have reached a fabulous total. We know, for instance, from personal information that in Australia there is virtually a boycott of all Japanese goods. In Britain, and America, where feeling is mounting against Japan as never before, it is not to be presumed that trade with Japan will be stimulated by a continuation of her present policy. By setting the world against her she has everything to lose. Surely she can see the writing on the wall?—Hongkong News.

Not What He Expected

Cardinal Manning Agreed With Striker On Matter Of Stealing

Tom Mann and Ben Tillett, who have just returned from Russia, converted to vegetarianism, are two of the few survivors of the leaders of the great London dock strike of 1889.

It sounds odd now, but that was a strike for 6d. an hour for dockers, the dockers' "tanner".

These leaders succeeded in interesting Cardinal Manning, who was of great help to them, and eventually had most influence in settling the trouble.

The Cardinal was in the strike offices one day when a helper said to him: "You know, Cardinal, if my wife and children were starving, and I could not get work, I would steal."

"So would I," replied the Cardinal to the consternation of his listener. —News of the World, London.

Faster Ships

Would Cover Route From England To New York In 84 Hours

Mammoth streamlined funnel-less steamships able to cover the distance from Southampton to New York in 84 hours may cross the Atlantic in coming years.

Lecturing before members of the Institute of Marine Engineering, A. C. Hardy and Pierre de Malglaive declared that in order to meet competition from seaplanes and airships, liners required service speeds of 35 to 37 knots. "The trip will still be 24 hours longer than by air but will be under more comfortable conditions especially in bad weather," they said.

Snakelike Amphibians

Possess Ability To Travel Backward Or Forward Quite Easily

Two snakelike amphibians having neither limbs nor tail but possessed of the ability to travel backward or forward with equal ease, form the latest New York aquarium attractions. The amphibians—vertebrates intermediate between reptiles and fish if one prefers to be offhand about it—were brought from Peru.

Up-To-Date Cannery

The new Batchelor's Cannery, at Sheffield, England, is claimed to be one of the most up to date in the world, with a capacity of 1,500,000 cans a week. All the packing is done by machinery. Every ounce of vegetable to be canned is automatically washed in pure water, poured into cans and sealed by high-speed machinery without once being touched by hand.

The Sahara desert still bears the scars of ancient rivers that cut through its rocky formations before it became a desert.

In addition to tropical Asia, bamboo grows up to the snowline of the Andes in South America.

More than half the people in the Dominion of Canada are less than 25 years of age.

Famous Bird Sanctuary

Ocean Liners Still Whistles To Prevent Disturbance Of Feathered Friends

Great ocean liners still their whistles when passing the remarkable sea-bird sanctuary at Perce, near the tip of Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec. Steamships may sail within close range of this famous bird city and afford their passengers a close-up view without disturbing the feathered citizens who nest on the lofty cliffs of Bonaventure Island and on the top of Perce Rock. But whistles are out, because a loud blast would so startle the birds that, in their haste to take flight, they would upset hundreds of their eggs or young into the sea.

The bird colonies at Perce, which have been included in a sanctuary established by the Dominion Government and the Province of Quebec, are unusual in that, while interesting and spectacular, they are readily accessible by highway, railway, and steamship. They are inhabited during the summer by many thousands of gannets, which are great white birds as large as geese, and by gulls, cormorants, auks, murres, puffins, and other sea fowl.

All local records for the number of tourist visitors were broken last year when this sanctuary was seen by 22,000 visitors to Perce. Half of these, or 11,000, made the trip by small motorboat around Bonaventure Island, three miles off shore, to sete the astonishing multitude of birds nesting there on the ledges of the tall red cliffs.

Always A Friend

Dog Will Stand By His Master Under All Conditions

If you want a real friend, buy a puppy-dog, was the advice given a Detroit audience by Mr. Dale Carnegie, author and journalist. Man, he said, can learn more about friendship from a puppy than he can from psychologists.

The essence of friendship is sincerity. Anybody who owns a dog never questions its sincerity, even that of the lowly mongrel. Once a friend, always a friend, through good weather and bad. Many a man has fallen on evil days, found himself deserted by those he thought were his friends, but his dog was on hand when he needed true friendship most. —Windsor Daily Star.

'Phone Call Cost Plenty

Was Routed Long Way From Australia To California

Mrs. Elsie Lincoln Benedict, Carmel, California, received a telephone call from Sydney, Australia, routed the long way around the globe, via India, England, New York and across the continent, a distance of 18,000 miles. The call had originally been made for the direct connection from Sydney, but it was routed the other way. The charge was $53 for the first three minutes.

STITCH UP SLIMMING COAT-FROCK IN A COLORFUL COTTON

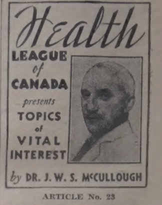
By Anne Adams



A busy day of household chores calls for just such a comfy and good-looking coat-frock as this. You can depend on its graceful panels to make you look ever so much taller and slimmer, while deep, pointed collar, brief sleeves, partway belt, and handy patch pockets sum up the rest of your chic. For a specially cheery effect, make Pattern 4681 of a crisp, printed percale, figured chambray, or cotton broadcloth, and add a dash of contrasting ric-rac to spice up collar, sleeves and pockets. Even inexperienced seamstresses will find this frock simple to sew.

Pattern 4681 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 4⅛ yards 36 inch fabric and 1⅞ yards ric-rac. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.



ARTICLE No. 23

Cancer Of Lip And Mouth

There is an old French proverb which says: "Death enters by the mouth." It is eminently true. The mouth is about the dirtiest cavity in the body. It harbours germs of disease without number and, while a cancer is not the result of germ action, conditions in one's mouth favour the incidence of cancer in that area. Infection of teeth, of tonsils, of the base of the tongue, the condition known as pyorrhoea, ill-fitting dental plates, the irritation of a broken tooth and general uncleanliness of the teeth, all contribute to cancer in a person predisposed to that affection. So too, do excessive use of tobacco, and syphilis. Cancer of the floor of the mouth or inside of the cheek is frequently due to bad teeth, tobacco, and syphilis. Women have less cancer of the mouth than men for the reason that women keep their teeth cleaner than men do and besides women until recently smoked less than men. The next 20 years of the prevailing tobacco habits of women may tell a different story.

The influence of chronic irritation in causing cancer of the mouth is well illustrated by the betel-nut chewers of Eastern lands. Cancer of the mouth in women of this country exists to the extent of about 1/10th of one per cent. This incidence in Ceylon is 13% and in the Philippines 25%. The reason is said to be the irritation produced by the habit of betel-nut chewing among women of these countries.

There is always plenty of warning about lip and mouth cancer. The early signs are white or pearly spots on lips, tongue or inside the mouth, raw sores which show no sign of healing, warty lumps inside the cheek and so on. The aforenamed signs may be observed by anyone. The lamentable fact is that such signs are frequently ignored until the cancer which follows is beyond relief.

A friend of the writer, a man of more than ordinary intelligence and education, had a sore on his lower lip. He was an inveterate smoker. I said to him, "what are you doing for that sore on your lip?" "Oh," he replied, "I got a salve from the druggist, it'll be all right." I demurred at this sort of treatment. "You don't think it's a cancer do you?" asked my friend. "No," I answered, "but it soon will be if you fail to give it better treatment." After a good deal of persuasion I was able to induce this man to have the proper treatment, viz: the use of radium, and it is a matter for congratulation that, after 10 years, there has been no return of the sore.

Next article: Cancer of the Skin

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Not A Modern Idea

Political Canvassers Years Ago Knew Kiss Was Valuable Asset

Even if right in his description of a modern general election as "an orgy of baby-kissing," Sir Oswald Mosley errs if he thinks such methods of vote-winning are a modern device.

In the past the kissing was not confined to babies. One of the most famous of election incidents was the kiss with which the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, purchased a butcher's vote for Fox in the Westminster election of 1784, and Cowper, in one of his letters, bears witness to the wholesale kissing that marked political canvassing in his time.

One day a parliamentary candidate, a Mr. Grenville, called to solicit the poet's support. Cowper told him he had neither vote nor influence, whereupon, quite gratuitously and without hope of gaining immediate favor, "he squeezed me by the hand, kissed the ladies, and withdrew; he kissed likewise the maid in the kitchen, and seemed on the whole a most loving, kissing, kind-hearted gentleman."—Manchester Guardian.

Huge Aerial Signpost

More than 150 tons of concrete have been used to make Great Britain's largest signpost — the aerial signpost just completed in the meadows of the Ovaline Dairy Farm at King's Langley, Herts. The signpost is a circle, 200 feet in diameter, with the words "To Croydon, 27 Miles."

Actor: "What about the salary?"

Manager: "Suppose we call it $250 a week?"

Actor: "All right."

Manager—"Of course you understand that $250 a week is merely what we call it—you will get $25."

Protest Made Against Japanese Attack On British Soldiers

London.—News that two British members of the Shanghai international police force were beaten by Japanese soldiers in Shanghai was played up in London newspapers.

Official quarters remained silent pending receipt of complete information from British diplomatic representatives in the Far East.

The Daily Mail (independent), editorially said:

"Japanese soldiers not being restrained from these deliberate outrages, will have a further irritant effect upon relations between Japan and the powers already affected by Japanese actions in Shanghai.

"The Japanese government remains responsible for incidents which cannot be tolerated by other nations."

The Herald (Labor) which gave front-page play to a story on Labor's anti-Japanese meeting when a statement was issued urging Britain to refrain from purchasing Japanese products, urged in an editorial the imposition of "economic restraints" upon Japan.

"Labor asks that peaceful governments should at once discuss ways and means of withdrawing from Japan the means of war which they directly and indirectly now provide," the Herald continued.

Shanghai.—Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, commanding British troops at Shanghai, protested against an attack by Japanese soldiers on two British officers of the Shanghai municipal police, and was reported to have warned the Japanese military that repetition might result in the gravest consequences.

Inspector F. G. West, one of the officers, reported the incident to police headquarters. His version was: Sergeant A. R. Turner, watching Japanese police search Chinese peddlers near the British-Japanese line, remarked that the peddlers were receiving unnecessarily rough treatment.

A Japanese policeman resented the remark, struck Turner in the nose, and declared: "It's none of your damned business."

Several Japanese soldiers then rushed across the line and attacked Turner with their fists. The inspector rushed to his aid. The soldiers struck him too.

British Inspector George Bennett suffered similar treatment at the hands of Japanese last week when he went to Japanese naval headquarters to request an explanation for a traffic mishap.

Chinese and Japanese troops prepared to fight for control of the eastern section of the Lunghai railway, China's main east-west trunk line.

Chinese asserted they had about 100,000 men along the line in northern Kiangsu and eastern Honan provinces, between Suchow, 175 miles northwest of Nanking, and Kweitch, 90 miles to the west.

Japanese forces numbering 60,000 were thrusting at the line from both the north and the south. The column fighting north from Nanking still had 80 miles to go and invaders driving south in Shantung province were 100 miles from Suchow.

Control of the Lunghai railway would give Japanese a base for a push westward to the Peiping-Hankow railway, and thence southward 300 miles to Hankow, one of China's temporary capitals.

A new highway linking Canton, South China, metropolis, with Hong Kong, British crown colony, is now opened to traffic. First to arrive here on the new road were two cars covered with large Union Jacks as a precaution against Japanese air raids.

Clear Quebec Roads

Quebec.—Quebec roads department announced all snow-removal equipment was in operation as Quebec district received the onslaught of the worst snowstorm of the season. The storm gave department officials their first opportunity to try out a new telephone system of snow clearance direction with inspectors all along the highways reporting on drift conditions and clearance needs.

Commission Retires

Ottawa.—The veterans' assistance commission inquiring into unemployment among war veterans in Canada retired from office, having reported to the government. The commission, consisting of Col. J. G. Rattray of Ottawa, chairman; Robert Macnicol, Vancouver and Col. H. M. Demartigny, Montreal, was established in July, 1936.

Canadian Pilot Killed

Stoke-On-Trent, Staffordshire. — Acting Pilot Officer T. G. Clitheroe, 24, believed to be from Toronto, was killed when he crashed near here. Clitheroe, piloting a Royal Air Force training machine, made a direct entry to the R.A.F. from Canada last year and had been stationed at Ternhill airdrome.

Skiier Fatally Injured

North Vancouver. — Ben Harstad, 25-year-old skiier, was fatally injured on nearby Hollyburn ridge when he lost control while practicing a jump and crashed into a stump. His neck was broken.

Air Force Casualties

Said Due To Inexperienced Youthful Pilots And Lack Of Instruments

London.—The high casualty toll in Royal Air Force accidents during 1937 was due to inexperienced youthful pilots and an inadequate supply of navigation instruments, Air Marshal H. G. S. Mitchell declared.

Speaking to the Royal United Service Institute, he said aviation authorities were greatly concerned over the increase in air accidents last year, which totalled 93 crashes with 153 deaths, as compared to 96 deaths in 1936.

He expressed confidence, however, 1938 would see a great improvement. Greater production would furnish a sufficient supply of necessary instruments, and pilots would receive more intensive training.

FEDERAL CASE IN REFERENCE TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Ottawa.—An attack on the whole plan for establishing Social Credit as illegal and an invasion of the jurisdiction of the federal parliament was disclosed as the central feature of the Dominion government's case in reference to the supreme court of Canada on Alberta legislation.

Opposing this claim the Alberta government takes the position the general purpose of the present government of Alberta is irrelevant to the questions before the court which relate only to the powers of the government to disallow provincial legislation, the power of the lieutenant-governor of a province to reserve bills passed by the legislature for the approval of the federal government and the validity of three reserved bills dealing with taxation of banks, credit regulation and newspapers.

Factums were filed in the court on behalf of the Dominion government, the Alberta government and the Alberta daily and weekly newspapers. Other factums are expected from the banks and Canadian newspapers generally.

The Dominion seeks court rulings upholding the federal power of disallowance and the lieutenant-governor's power of reservation. Alberta seeks rulings to the effect these powers have ceased to exist.

The Dominion seeks a declaration the three bills are unconstitutional, Alberta declaring they are constitutional.

The Alberta newspaper factum seeks a declaration the press bill is unconstitutional. The Canadian newspaper factum will have the same objective and the banks' factum will be an attack on the credit regulation and bank taxation bills.

In its general attack on the Social Credit plan the Dominion factum reviews earlier Alberta legislation dealing with Social Credit and the declarations of Social Credit leaders, including the founder of the theory, Major C. H. Douglas.

In this way it claims to demonstrate the three bills before the court are "part and parcel of one legislative scheme sharing a common aim, that of acquiring control over the policy of institutions which alone possess, in view of the Social Credit government, the power to 'monetize the credit of the people of Alberta'."

That aim, the factum says, involves "encroachments upon the exclusive legislative authority of the Dominion parliament in relation to banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money and the regulation of trade and commerce."

Anticipating the Dominion argument, Alberta has an answer to it in the provincial factum. It declares there is no authority under which such material can be regarded as relevant. The court had only to look at the bills before it and their expressed objectives and should not go outside them to see if they sought to deal with other matters not under provincial jurisdiction.

Even if extraneous material could ever be relevant to the reference a comprehensive inquiry would be necessary to determine its significance. No safe conclusions could be drawn from material selected by those who were calling in question the validity of the measures.

"The validity of a provincial statute does not depend upon its purpose," the factum states. "The competence of a legislature under a given constitution cannot vary according to the motive or intention, whether good or bad, of the individuals through whom at any time the legislative will is expressed.

Steals Gift Money

Tokyo.—A Japanese tinsmith admitted to police he had broken into the British embassy building and stolen $500 which the ambassador had intended to distribute as New Year's gifts for embassy servants.

Trouble In Palestine

Terrorist Attacks Reported On Buses In The Holy Land

Jerusalem.—Coincident with London's announcement a new commission of inquiry will be sent to Palestine, terrorist snipers resumed attacks on buses plying principal traffic arteries of the Holy Land.

Unidentified assailants fired on a bus speeding along the Jerusalem-Jaffa road, wounding a Jewish policeman in the bus.

British police, with troops of the Black Watch, went to the spot to search for the aggressors.

Automobiles and buses plying the Hebron-Jerusalem road and the Haifa region underwent fire of hidden snipers. One traveller was wounded in the Haifa zone.

Bullets hit a railroad train proceeding from Lydda to Jerusalem, but no casualties were inflicted.

Refusal of some wealthy residents of the Hebron region to pay their part of a £2,750 ($13,750) collective fine imposed on charges it abetted terrorist activities, has resulted in despatch of troops and armoured cars to the region to maintain order. Many of the residents left Hebron to evade payment of the levy.

Plan Has Been Success

Home Improvement Loans Reached $12,850,000 On December 31

Ottawa.—Loans under the home improvement plan had reached $12,850,000, divided among 32,946 borrowers, on Dec. 31, according to figures issued by Finance Minister Dunning. Of these, 1,712 loans amounting to $673,852 were negotiated since Dec. 10, when the last report was issued. All provinces shared in the loans made during that period.

The plan has been in operation since November, 1936. It was launched by the government in co-operation with the banks and envisioned a home improvement program amounting to $50,000,000 with the federal treasury guaranteeing the banks against aggregate losses up to 15 per cent. of that total.

Ontario led all the provinces with 14,355 loans for a total of $5,588,000.

Explosion Causes Fire

Plant Of Supply Company In Fort William Partially Destroyed

Fort William.—Preceded by several violent explosions that shattered windows for blocks, fire partially destroyed the plant of the Northern Engineering and Supply Company.

Firemen battled the blaze in bitter cold that touched 22 degrees below zero, while tenants of adjacent blocks, hurrying to the streets in thin night attire, were given shelter in nearby hotels. Destruction of the warehouse and stock will bring the loss to about $150,000.

Cause of the fire remained undetermined. It is presumed a steam boiler blew up, causing the first explosion. The series of blasts that followed probably originated among acetylene tanks stored in the warehouse, said the owners.

Cost Has Been Heavy

England Pays Large Sum In Compensation For Cattle Destroyed

London. — Foot and mouth disease among cattle cost the United Kingdom government £75,385 ($376,925) in compensation to owners for animals destroyed during the last two weeks of December, according to figures published in the London Gazette.

During the period 7,568 affected animals were slaughtered, compared with 486 in the last fortnight of 1936.

Freezing Weather In Italy

Venice. — Firemen manning icebreakers kept the city's famous canals from freezing over. The coldest snap in years threatened to disrupt Venice communications in below freezing weather felt throughout northern Italy.

DEPLORES NEW CONSTITUTION



Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, who deplored "the affront to His Majesty involved in that Constitution" which de Valera drafted to make "Ireland" a republic, and which became law recently.

Tribute To Dr. Wheeler

Veteran Agriculturist Is Honored At A Dinner At Rosthern

Rosthern. — Dr. Seager Wheeler probably accomplished more than other agriculturalist in the world, said Dr. L. E. Kirk, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan, at a dinner tendered to the veteran agriculturalist at Rosthern.

Dr. Kirk joined citizens of Rosthern and district and prominent men of the province in paying tribute to Dr. Wheeler and his work on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Among others attending were the Hon. J. G. Taggart, minister of agriculture, and Walter A. Tucker, M.P.

Reference was made by the speakers to the invaluable work Dr. Wheeler had done not only in growing prize grains but in the development of various strains of grain and his horticultural experiments.

Mr. Taggart cited the attitude of Dr. Wheeler as an example of the determination of western farmers. He was convinced that westerners had not lost their morale, that in spite of all statements to the contrary it would not be necessary to abandon more than 10 per cent. of the cultivated land in the province and that there would be a return of good crop years.

A presentation was made to Dr. Wheeler by R. S. Fleury on behalf of the citizens of the district who have watched for years the work of the agriculturalist on his farm near Rosthern.

Visibly moved by the tributes paid to him, Dr. Wheeler replied and recounted the difficulties experienced by his family when they moved to Canada and the now well-known story of his early grain growing efforts.

French Aviatrix Rescued

Forced Down In Persia And Guarded By Bedouin Tribesmen

Basra, Iraq.—Maryse Hilsz, French aviatrix, whose plane was damaged when she was forced down by storms in Southern Iran (Persia), reached Jask, Iran, safely with an escort of Bedouin tribesmen after a two-day desert trek.

The flyer left Karachi, India, recently in continuation of an attempt to break the Saigon-Paris record. When her plane was unreported after last being seen over Jask, near the Straits of Ormuz, searching parties were sent out. She had landed unhurt at Karjonsky, about 45 miles from Jask.

Strengthen Suez Canal

Military Airport On Canal Area To Guard Against Attacks

London.—Quiet moves to strengthen the Suez canal area against any possible air attack became known.

Reports from Egypt said the Royal Air Force intends to establish a military airport on the canal at Geneffa, between Port Said and Suez.

Informed sources at London said certain R.A.F. units were being moved to the canal zone under terms of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

These sources, however, said they had no confirmation of further published reports the civil airport at Port Said, at the northern end of the canal, might be enlarged to serve for emergency military purposes.

Under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 Great Britain is authorized to maintain 10 000 land forces and 400 air pilots in the Suez canal zone "until such time as the two parties agree that the Egyptian army is capable of assuring by its own resources the proper and entire security of navigation of the canal."

U. S. MAY SPEND HUGE SUMS FOR DEFENCE PROGRAM

Washington.—Declaring he was influenced by world conditions over which this nation had no control, "and future events which cannot definitely be foretold," President Roosevelt in his 1939 budget recommended that congress allot to the national defence $991,300,000.

The navy was given $569,827,400 the army $418,479,000; total $988,623,400. Some more monew in an emergency fund brought the figure to $991,300,000.

Significant of the times was provision made for strengthening defences in continental United States, in Panama and Hawaii.

Mr. Roosevelt called for army and navy appropriations 98 per cent. higher than those of the budget five years removed—1934. Moreover, he told congress, "I may find it necessary to request additional appropriations for national defence."

During the fiscal year, 1939, beginning July 1 of this year, two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines and four auxiliary vessels are to be built.

Increases to the army provided principally for augmenting the personnel of the regular army, national guard and reserve.

The importance acquired by the army air corps was seen in the fact that almost exactly one-third of the war department budget was absorbed by the air force. The estimate was approximately $140,000,000 (including indirect charges such as pay, clothing, rations, housing and transportation) and was about 15 per cent. higher than the current year.

The budget message projected new billion-dollar treasury deficits and a new public debt peak despite estimates of lesser spending.

His forecast for the 1939 fiscal year contemplated a $539,000,000 cut in government outlays—"the most important fact of this budget," Mr. Roosevelt said—but conditioned the reduction on an upturn in business and national defence requirements.

The president's big volume of budget figures estimated a net deficit of $1,088,129,600 for the current fiscal year and $949,606,000 for the next 12 months, which he noted would be successive declines. The public debt, he said, would reach a $38,528,200,000 high on June 30, 1939.

The continued deficit was attributed to a sharp drop in expected revenue because of the business recession. Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged that for the first time since he became president he faced less, rather than more, governmental income.

Garnet Wheat Will Be Eliminated From Higher Classifications

Winnipeg.—Garnet wheat will be eliminated from the higher northern spring wheat classifications and graded separately, according to a proposal soon to go before parliament. The move likely will aid the sale of the popular western variety, said E. B. Ramsay, chief commissioner of the board of grain commissioners, in Winnipeg.

Garnet is a different variety and should not be listed with other northern grades, Mr. Ramsay believes. The proposal means a new grade 3 C.W. Garnet will be set up, in addition to the present 1 and 2 C.W. Garnet.

Hon. W. D. Euler, federal minister of trade and commerce, announced in December legislation would be introduced soon to remove Garnet wheat from 3 Northern grading.

Controversies over Garnet's grading in the higher northern ratings have occupied the agricultural committee of the House of Commons for years. In 1934 separate grades were established for 1 and 2 C.W. Garnet, but the way was left open for Garnet to grade No. 3 Northern, providing it reached the standard for the grade.

Millers overseas have purchased No. 3 Northern though it contained a varying percentage of Garnet, but there is evidence, grain men say, they would prefer Garnet to be sold separately.

Customers must be satisfied and on this basis the change is suggested, Mr. Ramsay believes. Millers abroad have used Garnet wheat in considerable quantities, so Mr. Ramsay draws the conclusion "Garnet will be well able to stand on its own feet."

Garent, next to Marquis, is the most widely used variety in the prairie provinces, a recent survey indicated. In a history of Garnet published by Searle Grain Company, it was estimated 2,855,104 acres were sown with Garnet in 1936 and occupied 22.4 per cent. of the Alberta acreage; 8.5 per cent .in Saskatchewan, and two per cent. in Manitoba.

Producers in northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan were attracted to Garnet through its early maturing qualities and high yield.

Air Mail Problems

Departmental Delegation Going To Washington To Discuss Matter

Ottawa.—Col. V. I. Smart, deputy minister of transport; J. A. Wilson, director of civil aviation; Lieut.-Commander C. P. Edwards, chief of air services; and C. P. Cowley, of the department of trade and commerce, are leaving for Washington, D.C., to discuss with officials of the United States department of commerce international air mail and passenger arrangements between Canada and the United States.

Chief problems to be dealt with are questions of joint operations between Montreal and New York, between Toronto and eastern United States cities, Winnipeg and Pembina, Winnipeg and Chicago, Lethbridge and Great Falls, Mont., and Seattle and Vancouver. American lines already are operating between Montreal and New York, Winnipeg and Pembina, Seattle and Vancouver. The Canadians want entry into Chicago and from Lethbridge to Great Falls to establish a northern route on to Calgary, Edmonton, Peace River, the Yukon and Alaska. The whole question of establishing such connections, together with regulations for the air mail and passenger traffic will be discussed.

Canada Defences

U.S. May Build Forts Along The Canadian Border

Ottawa. — Government officials would not comment on an Ottawa despatch to the Toronto Star declaring that unless Canada takes adequate coastal defence measures United States might build forts along the international boundary to guard against invasion by another nation through the Dominion.

It was recalled, however, that already Defence Minister Mackenzie has announced elaborate additions and improvements to coastal fortifications on the Pacific coast.

In an address delivered recently in Toronto, Mr. Mackenzie announced the government was paying particular attention to coastal protection and would place new fortifications at Esquimault, Vancouver and York island.

Emphasizing the importance of aircraft in defence operations, the minister declared his department would obtain as quickly as possible the necessary reconnaisance, torpedo-bomber, observation and fighting aircraft to strengthen this arm of the forces.

More Railway Equipment

C.P.R. To Spend Ten Million Dollars For New Freight Cars

Montreal.—Part of a $10,000,000 equipment program, covering different types of freight cars, was announced here by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders have been called, officials said, for 2,000, 40-ton steel-sheathed box cars, 200 twin-hopper cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, 200 4-foot, eight-inch steel underframe cars, 200 46-foot flat cars and 100 low-side drop-end gondola cars of 150,000 pounds capacity.

In addition to the $10,000,000 program, tenders also had been called for 15 Hudson-type locomotives, with the possibility of similar orders later.

Controlled By The Sun

Airline Beacons Arranged To Operate Automatically

Winnipeg.—Donald Craig, Trans-Canada Airlines engineer, said beacons controlled by the sun's rays and functioning automatically for two months without attention, would be installed at all airlines airports.

"Each airport will have one beacon and about 60 boundary lights," he continued. "Electricity is supplied by Diesel-powered generators, which are fool-proof, being controlled by the sun. Daylight shuts off the generators, and when night falls they start up again."

Vanguard Oats

New Rust-Resistant Variety Has Made Remarkable Showing

Winnipeg. — Vanguard oats, new rust-resistant variety bred at the Dominion rust laboratory here by Dr. C. H. Goulden, has made a remarkable showing in the last two years, the plant breeder said.

Vanguard oats, which came from a cross between Banner and Hajira varieties, is three to four days earlier than Banner, has fine but strong straw, lower percentage of hull on the seed and is also moderately resistant to smut, Dr. Goulden said.

It was tested at 20 stations in Manitoba against Banner, Anthony and Gopher varieties and topped them in the tests.

Increase In Revenue

Collections From Income Tax And Customs Considerably Higher

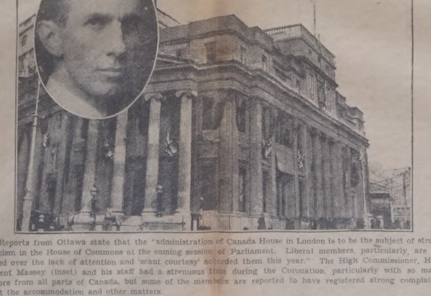
Ottawa.—National revenue figures released by Revenue Minister J. L. Ilsley show that net collections from customs, excise and income tax for the nine-month period, April 1 to Dec. 31, 1937, were $359,319,270. This compares with $298,159,815 collected during the corresponding period of 1936, a net gain of $61,159,455.

Income tax revenue climbed to $107,390,833 for the first nine months of this fiscal year, a net gain of $15,790,692 over the same period of 1936.

Want To Listen In

Calgary.—Far from their homeland, an Arab colony lives in Calgary, some of its residents having been here for 25 years. Its members want to hear Arabic-language broadcasts from London and a spokesman, Abdul Shaddy, appeared at a local newspaper office to enquire where they could "listen-in."

CANADA HOUSE AND HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER FIRE?



Reports from Ottawa state that the "administration of Canada House in London is to be the subject of strong criticism in the House of Commons at the coming session of Parliament. Liberal members, particularly, are incensed over the lack of attention and 'scant courtesy' accorded them this year." The High Commissioner, Hon. Vincent Massey (inset) and his staff had a strenuous time during the Coronation, particularly with so many visitors from all parts of Canada, but some of the members are reported to have registered strong complaints about the accommodation and other matters.

Defence Estimates Have Not Yet Been Considered By Cabinet

Ottawa.—Estimates for the defence department, to be submitted at the session of parliament opening Jan. 27, have not been considered by the cabinet, it was learned definitely.

At the same time, it was learned in official circles that reports of understandings between Canada and the United States on defence plans were unfounded.

Defence estimates last year totalled $35,000,000 and a considerable proportion may be revoted this year because of the inability of the department to purchase equipment. Armament plants were working to capacity all year and Canada's orders could not be filled.

It was reported in Toronto the United States might build forts along the Canadian-American boundary to guard against invasion through Canadian territory, unless Canada took adequate coastal defence measures. Government officials here, however, declined to discuss the report beyond recalling Defence Minister MacKenzie already had announced elaborate additions and improvements to coastal fortifications at Esquimalt, Vancouver and York island on the Pacific.

2237

Sir Edward Beatty Gives Bright Picture Of Our Economic Structure

The brighter side predominates so largely in the economic picture of 1937, Sir Edward Beatty said, "no thoughtful business man can have any honest doubt as to the basic soundness of this country's economic structure or the magnitude of its future development."

This fact, the Canadian Pacific Railway president said in a new year's review, "was clearly brought home to me during an extensive tour of the country . . . from the Atlantic to the Pacific and far into the north. With exception of an extensive area in Western Canada, all that I saw was of the most encouraging nature . . .

"Throughout the greater part of the year all this was reflected in increased commodity production, heavier railway freight carryings, increased exports, larger turnover of business-employed money, decreased unemployment and all the other indications of returning prosperity."

"Business big and little is apprehensive of the future, and this applies to the man who runs the garage or corner grocery just as much as it does to him whose venture represents the investment of millions.

"We may reasonably hope that this is not the end of recovery from the great depression, but a mere moment of hesitation. In Canada, at any rate, our economic resources and the sound common sense of our people should guarantee that—subject to the effect on our fortunes of events in other countries. I know, however, that many thoughtful men are deeply concerned over the situation, and are far from assured that complete and lasting recovery can be attained without important alterations in public policies.

"At a time when national as well as individual revenues were deplorably reduced we took too light a view of the necessity for contraction in public expenditures, and we gave too little thought to lightening the load of taxation under which business and the nation at large were already staggering. Despite the fact that business was far less able to bear it, we tacitly consented to increases in the load and thus further postponed the day of complete economic restoration.

"Elsewhere I have already pointed out that the annual tax bill of this country is approximately $700,000,000, which means—since there are less than 6,000,000 of us who have the right to vote in a Dominion election—about $116 for every adult citizen of the Dominion. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that the income tax or the inheritance tax, both of which are largely paid by the wealthier classes, form a large percentage of this huge total. The bulk comes out of business and is paid by the ultimate consumer of practically every commodity we buy and no one escapes. The farmer in the west and the office clerk in Nova Scotia each makes his contribution as also does the man who works at a trade. These taxes, national, provincial and municipal, are a charge upon business and increase the cost of production, while to the individual, they increase commodity prices and reduce purchasing power. These are factors which tend to restrict industrial development and offset the movement towards increased employment. I suggest that we have not really set out upon the road to sure and lasting recovery until something has been done to relieve industry and trade of this brake which cannot help but retard their forward movement.

"It is not enough to say that governments are to blame, nor is it just. The public cannot so easily escape its responsibility; it should ever be remembered that governments do not, in fact cannot, pass measures which they do not believe to be in accord with public will, and many and grievous are the perplexities with which from time to time they are faced to find money to implement public demands made upon them, throughout the past year, whatever good fortune may have brought us in the way of economic encouragements, Canada has made no progress on this matter of reducing her tax—added cost of doing business. I do not know how we are able to expect a full measure of prosperity until something worth while is done in this regard."

Without Lawyer's Aid

Amusing Remark Made In Court By Crown Attorney

It was a lawyer who said it. A number of boys, eight, were arraigned in court at Brantford, Ont., on charges of damaging a bicycle. Magistrate S. Alfred Jones was marking the docket with the names of counsel. Calling out the last name he asked "Who's acting for this man."

"Nobody's acting for him," said Crown Attorney F. S. D. Wallace. "He's going to tell the truth."

A girl may wear a golf shirt and never play golf, or wear a bathing suit and never go near the water—but when she puts on a wedding gown, boys, she means business!

France will place in trans-Atlantic service in 1940 a six-motored monoplane to carry 20 passengers, three tons of cargo and a crew of eight.

Growing Hard Wheat

Light Rainfall Produces Variety Of High Protein Content

Farming in Western Canada is largely a gamble where wheat is the sole crop. The chances of crop failure in dry areas are too great for grain farming to be consistently economic. There must be shifts to other phases of agriculture in drought areas. At the same time wheat is better for adversity. It will produce more grain per acre under drought conditions than any other cereal. The less moisture it gets above the base minimum the better the grain will be in milling qualities. Light rainfall produces a hard spring wheat of high protein content for which there is the best demand in world markets. Importing countries need it to give strength to the soft, white wheat with which it is blended.

Thus there is some reason for risking the elements and still growing hard wheat. Also we should encourage the idea of quality rather than quantity. For strong hard wheat cannot be produced in areas of heavy rainfall. On the other hand no farmer can foretell if the season's rainfall will be sufficient or so timely that he will have an economic crop in doubtful areas. The average rainfall on the Pacific coast is 58 inches a year, in most of Ontario and Quebec 37 or 38 inches, in Alberta and Saskatchewan between 10 and 11 inches. The chances of failure in arid areas are great because of that and the timeliness of the moisture. But millions abroad prefer quickly matured hard wheat produced under such risky conditions to mix with softer Plate, Danubian or Australian wheats. That is the reason why land normally productive can be retained for grain-growing and why so many continue the struggle with nature despite uneconomic harvests.—Brandon Sun.

Job For Whole Family

Even Little Children Help In Cotton Picking Season

When the cotton is ripe in the fields, whole families go out to pick it. Even the little children do a share of the work. Sometimes a family will own a battered old car and they will move from field to field earning a little here and a little there.

A colored man and his wife will often be seen in the fields with their boys and girls. Each picker has a bag that is sometimes ten or twelve feet long. It trails on the ground and is carried by a strap that goes over one shoulder like a one-brace suspender. There is a wide mouth to the sack and the picker uses both hands to pluck the cotton from the plants and by an automatic motion, he stuffs the cotton into the bag.

The children have smaller bags and they are not expected to keep up with their elders, but they buckle in and do a heavy day's work during the busy season. Little boys and girls, who are scarcely able to see over the cotton plants, plug along with their bags, picking for all they are worth.

It's hard work to pick cotton. A person has to keep stooped over all the time in order to reach down far enough to get at the cotton fluff.—W. L. Clark, in Windsor Star.

Observance Of Boxing Day

Idea Gaining Ground In Canada Is Old English Custom

Boxing Day is not yet a national holiday in Canada, but it is winning its way as a worthwhile gesture of goodwill by employers toward loyal employees, particularly in mercantile and commercial life, and as a health measure calculated to give frayed nerves and tired muscles a chance to get back to normal.

In the Old Country the observance of Boxing Day has long been general. It had its genesis in the old English custom of distributing "Christmas Boxes" to servants, and workers generally, in recognition of a good year's work well done.

And one of its supreme virtues is that the longer celebration permits families to be reunited from greater distances and for a lengthier holiday. Last year, with Sunday between, the Christmas period was exceptionally happy from that point of view.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The Wandering Irish

Twice As Many Living Abroad Than In Own Country

Statistics reveal that in 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,200,000, while that of England and Wales was 15,900,000. Eighty years later Ireland had fallen to four and a half millions, while England and Wales had risen to 37,900,000. Today, while there are only some 4,000,000 Irishmen left in all Ireland, there are no less than two million in Great Britain, and as many as 18,000,000 in the world as a whole. It is estimated that the number of Irish in North America is nearly twice as many as there are in Ireland herself.—Halifax Herald.

There are about 25,000 miles of navigable rivers in the United States.

Romance In Pepper

It Has Been Inspiration For Adventurers And Explorers

Pepper has always held an important place in trading. Like perfume it has taken adventurers into paths that have led others to empire. Perhaps history has been made by pepper although histories do not credit it. At the same time men have fought, bled and died for pepper. It has inspired adventurers and explorers. Imagine what western diners had to do without before they had pepper. We get a glimpse of what it meant to those who never had had it, from what Alaric of the Goths did when he reached Rome after 20 years of conflict. The bill the conqueror tendered included 3,000 pounds of pepper. Europe seems always to have been manoeuvring for pepper since Mother India taught the palates of invaders the charm of the condiment, and even nowadays we occasionally hear of high finance making a corner in the pepper market.

White pepper, which some cooks prefer, is only the black pepper undressed. Black pepper is the whole fruit of the vine. Singapore is the pepper capital of the world, and the stock is gathered from all India and the British and Dutch East Indies, and even from the Philippines. India's annual export alone averages some 6,000 tons of black pepper and most of the white pepper comes from the Dutch possessions. Canada got 3½ million pounds of unground pepper, but most of it came from the Dutch East Indies, the inference being that Canadians prefer the white variety.

Revolution In Agriculture

Scientists Claim Drug Will Help Plants To Grow

Onions, radishes and clover inoculated with an old human gout remedy, colchicine, and all swollen as if with gout, were shown to the American Association for the Advancement of Science as the next great revolution in agriculture.

They are the first useful agricultural plants to be treated with the gout medicine, which less than six months ago was discovered to be a miracle maker in plants. They are sick plants, but from their seed, if the miracle works as it has with the weeds previously tried, will come new kinds of onions, radishes and clover—all hardier, all larger than their species has ever been.

The plants were exhibited by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The exhibit was in charge of Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee, who a month ago announced to the scientific world the miracles which colchicine had done with Jimson weeds at Cold Springs Harbor, New York. It made the weeds sick and swollen. But from their seed came the new hardy plants.

The colchicine doubles the number of the plants' chromosomes, thread-like cell bodies that govern heredity.

Colchicine, used for gout and lumbago, is a yellow crystalline poison, extracted fro— the autumn arbutus. It costs about $25 an ounce.

Fought In Great War

93-Year-Old Negro Was Once A Slave In Old Kentucky

Slavery in old Kentucky and shot and shell for two wars haven't kicked the props from under the old frame of George Brooks, who celebrated his 93rd birthday recently in Winnipeg, still hale and hearty.

The tall, erect negro whose most prized possession is an old photograph of Abraham Lincoln, regaled friends with stories from a long and exciting life and took issue, in no uncertain manner, with those who wrote that "Negro slaves were so faithful they wanted to fight with their masters against the North during the civil war."

Brooks, who entered the conflict between North and South at his master's side, said it was "true we were in the southern armies but we were only there to do the heavy work—cleaning up the camps, digging and such like."

The old negro slave was captured by the 7th Ohio Cavalry in 1865 when 20 years old. From then he fought with the Union forces, later joining Fiske Jubilee Singers to tour the world singing negro spirituals. He quit the troupe in 1879 and came to Canada in 1911.

Three years later he was dodging shrapnel and shell. Although 73 years of age he squirmed into the fighting forces under the Canadian colors and saw service in France. Old George claims to have been the best cook in Flanders.

Happiness Of Youth

A lot of young people appear to think that life must have been intolerable in the old days before the invention of electric lights, automobiles and some other things. When these youngsters grow older, they will know that their happiness did not come from the inventions, but from the fact that they were young.

In culinary circles it's an axiom that the foundation of all French cuisine is butter; of Italian, olive oil; of German, lard; and of Russia, sour cream.

The painting by Reynolds known as "The Age of Innocence" was in reality a study of Reynolds' grandniece.

2237

WINSTON CHURCHILL MAY BE AIR MINISTER



Reports from London state that ill health will shortly force Lord Swinton to relinquish his portfolio of Minister for Air in the British Government, and that Winston Churchill will succeed him. Above are pictures Lord Swinton (left) and Winston Churchill (right).

Music Cheers Travellers

Helps Them To Relax States Chicago Railroad Official

There was music in the air, as well as noise and smoke, at one railroad station in Chicago during the Christmas season. The cathedral tones of an organ penetrated the far corners of the building and resounded in the vaulted ceiling and cavernous passageways. It was the railroad's soothing "Merry Christmas" for holiday travellers—and they liked it.

Several hundred persons listened as the woman at the organ, Miss Norma Ballard, played Christmas carols and popular tunes. More than 50 men and women stood near the organ in one end of the waiting room of the Chicago and North Western Station. Scores of others sat on the benches, as if in church. The faint strains of "Silent Night" were muffled now and then by the snort of a locomotive or the scraping of many feet.

Railroad men reported seeing more smiles and happier faces since the organ music began.

"It soothes them," said Frank Browne at the information booth. "People who come into a railroad station are usually lost. Either they're excited in trying to catch a train and don't know where to go, or they're bored by the prospect of a long wait. The music helps them to relax.'"

Civilization Not So Bad

Caging Of Wild Animals Is Not Necessarily Cruel

For years a small but determined group of beings around the world have protested against the caging of wild animals because of the ills of civilization which they contract. Actually, according to the U.S. Biological Survey, few wild animals ever die of old age in their natural habitats.

Pneumonia is one of the commonest causes of death among wild animals, just as it is in civilization. Starvation is another important cause.

On the other hand, a man handling wild animals must guard himself against a number of wild-life diseases which are likely to attack him with serious and often fatal results. Bubonic plague, rabies, glanders, anthrax, tularemia, and undulant fever are among these maladies. It's the zoo-keepers, not the animals, that need the protection of rubber gloves and antiseptics.—The Commentator.

Agnostics who think people no longer have faith in Providence should watch them at the steering wheel.

Make Their Own Place

Woman's Position Depends On Herself States Toronto Doctor

A quaint device called a "scold's bridle" or a "branks" in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, provides a definite illustration to-day for the contention of Dr. C. T. Currelly, museum director, that women make their own place in society.

The bridle is made of iron and resembles a baseball mask, without any padding for the face, and with a metal projection which can be inserted into the mouth. In 17th century England, if a woman became too much of a nuisance, or put on too alarming a display of bad temper, the local church and civil authorities ordered the branks clapped over her head. The metal projection kept her from talking.

Nowadays, this form of public punishment no longer is practised in England. At the same time, Englishwomen have assumed a different position in society, due to their own advances intellectually and in other respects.

"I think," said Dr. Currelly, "that women are treated according to the way they handle themselves. If they are mentally lazy they are pushed aside by man and dominated. But woman's position always is what she makes it. In some parts of the earth they dominate. There are places in Northern India where women have four or five husbands each." And there were, of course, the Amazons.

Makes Fortune Every Year

But America's Bridge Expert Once Had To Sleep In Parks

Ely Culbertson, the world-famous bridge player, is one of the richest men in America, annually making $500,000. Two years after the war, however, he was walking about New York wondering where the next meal was coming from, and at nights sleeping in the parks. Mr. Culbertson, the son of a Russian millionaire who lost most of his money in the revolution, has 100 secretaries. His broadcasting talks bring him $120,000 a year. During the last two years he has sold over a million of his books, which have added to his income something like $200,000. His correspondence expenses cost him $30,000 a year.

The Queen's Bell

Parishioners at St. Paul's Walden, near Hitchin, Herts, the birthplace of the Queen, are raising funds for a bell to be called the Elizabeth Bell, which will be added to the existing peal of five bells at the parish church in memory of the Coronation. The Queen was baptized in the church.

Jiffy Knit is Easiest of the Easy



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Blouse Worked 'Round and 'Round Has No Side Seams

PATTERN 6019

Large knitting needles and some Shetland Floss make this jiffy knit a delight to novice or expert. It's knitted round and round in stockinette stitch, beginning at the neck and working down. Stunning sun-burst detail all-round the neck, smart raglan sleeves and snug ribbing at neck and wrists . . . all easy to do and quickly finished. The plain knitted skirt, smartly flared, completes the costume. In pattern 6019 you will find complete instructions for making the blouse shown and a skirt in sizes 16-18 and 38-40; an illustration of the blouse and of the stitches used; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Some Thirty Thousand Military Airplanes Ready For Duty The World Over

At least 30,000 military airplanes ready for duty the world over emphasized the start of the fifth year of international rearmament.

The number of military machines on six continents is estimated to have been increased 75 per cent. or more during 1937.

A quarter of the increase, however, went toward replacement of obsolete equipment. The net gain for the 12 months, based on reports of factory production, appeared to be about 12,000 machines.

As of Jan. 1, 1937, the powers were estimated to have had on hand more than 20,000 war planes divided among the catagories which have grown up since the Great War—pursuit, attack, observation, bombing, photographic, training, costal patrol and transport.

Data from foreign capitals showed aerial rearmament probably was geared to a higher production schedule, in Europe at least, than any other branch of the fighting service.

A United States airplane equipment manufacturer calculated world production of airplanes for 1937 in excess of 20,000, four-fifths of which would be war planes. Later, in revising figures on announced production, he surmised that many of the machines were being put in "cold storage" against emergency.

Military aircraft production in Great Britain probably is higher than in any other European country. The Empire as a whole is estimated to have between 4,500 and 5,000 airplanes ready.

France is credited with more than 4,000 military planes, a good portion of them obsolescent or obsolete.

Most notable among the new disciples of rearmament in the air was Japan, heartened by performance of its fliers in the conflict with China.

A $70,000,000 programme for building civil airfields, training pilots, completing Japan's central aviation research institute, and encouraging large-scale production of aircraft machinery is underway.

Though designated as civil, not military, the programme was looked upon by observers as an adjunct of the military establishment.

The biggest unknown element in the international military picture is the Soviet air force, estimated to have as high as 4,500 airplanes. In Russia, too, civil flying is an adjunct of the military, and announced but as yet, unfulfilled plans call for training of 150,000 as pilots.

Italy and Germany have concentrated their energies on the aviation branch of national defence. Military observers say Premier Mussolini could count on 10,000 first-line pilots in emergency. His training programme embraces an air force of 20,000 fliers.

Germany's air force, regular and reserve, is described as between "80,000 and 110,000 men," but the figures may be subject to discount.

Both these nations are producing war planes at capacity. A year ago their combined war plane strength was estimated at 6,200.

In first-line airplanes, the United States has less than 2,000 in the army and navy, but the building programme is heavy.

A Tribute To Grass

Without It Famine Would Depopulate World In One Year

Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains, and modifies the history, character and destiny of nations.

Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfares and fields, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrances or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world.—From "Blue Grass", by J. J. Ingalls.

Green Feed For Poultry

Is Essential To Health At All Times Of Year

At all times of the year an abundance of green feed is essential to the health of the poultry flock. In summer it may be provided by free range on the farm, but in winter it must be supplied by some form of stored feed. Roots, cabbage, sprouted oats, and alfalfa hay are commonly used for winter feeding. Probably alfalfa is the most valuable element in the winter poultry ration, and if the following precaution is taken in feeding it may be used in unlimited quantity.

For several years it has been the practice at the Experimental Station at Harrow to chop fine the young alfalfa shoots for the baby chicks and to use cut alfalfa hay as the sole means of supplying the necessary roughage and greens for winter egg production. A good grade of second or third cutting hay is run through a cutting box in about half-inch lengths, steeped for 24 hours by entirely covering with cold water, strained, and fed in shallow tubs. For the best results it is fed immediately after the early morning grain and again late in the afternoon. Old stalks left should be thrown out where the birds cannot reach them or they may be the cause of crop trouble.

Fair results may be had by feeding good alfalfa leaf dry but the experience at this station is that the steeped cut hay is better appreciated by the birds on account of its easy digestibility and because it is more palatable.

Collects Christmas Cards

President Roosevelt Has Had This Hobby For Years

President Roosevelt was revealed as a collector not only of stamps and prints of sailing ships, but also of Christmas cards.

For years, Mrs. Roosevelt said, the President has selected from the cards received at Christmas those which he regards as the most interesting. To these he has added others, including collections of old Christmas cards, classified on the basis of their historic value.

Miss Marguerite Le Hand, the President's secretary, has charge of his Christmas card collection.

A Great Help

Greek politicians of the fifth and sixth centuries B.C. helped their followers "vote the right way" by providing them with marked pottery ballots, the Archaeological Institute of America was told.

"Wee Jenny," said to be the world's smallest racehorse, is dead, in South Africa. Perfectly proportioned, she was 3½ years old, 28¼ inches high and she weighed 48 pounds.

Gift For Manitoba

Library Of The Late John S. Ewart, K.C., Donated To Government

Attorney-General W. J. Major of Manitoba announced the library of the late John S. Ewart, K.C., had been donated to the Manitoba government.

Mr. Major described the gift as one of the most important to any Canadian library. It was made by T. S. Ewart of Ottawa as a memorial to his father who died in 1933, and consists of 6,000 items of books, pamphlets, documents and typescript material dealing pre-eminently with historical and constitutional matters.

John S. Ewart was born in 1849 and came to Winnipeg in 1882, where he established himself as a lawyer, public speaker and author. In 1904 he left for Ottawa, specializing in legal cases for the supreme court and privy council.

Commenting on the contribution, the attorney-general said "Mr. Ewart devoted his special attention to constitutional questions and the development of a national status for Canada, and pursued these subjects vigorously by his writings and public addresses throughout his life."

Chief Scout Likes Africa

Before starting on a six months trip to Africa, Chief Scout Lord Baden-Powell, who is 80, said that he might be going to Africa to die. "I would like," he said, "to go up to the gold coast to have another look at Ashanti. I'd probably catch fever there but I wouldn't mind. I'd rather die in Africa, where my heart is, than anywhere else."

More Dangerous

When an engineman is stricken or dies in the cab of an locomotive, as sometimes happens, his mate carries on. But should similar catastrophe overtake the driver of a motor coach, there is nothing to prevent it entering the ditch unless a passenger is quick enough to step into the breach and take the wheel.

When a cold strikes . . .
don't take needless risks

Treat Colds This PROVED Way

WHY experiment? Vicks VapoRub has been *doubly proved* for you . . . *proved* by everyday use in more homes than any other medication of its kind; *further proved* by the largest clinical tests ever made on colds. (See full details in each VapoRub package.)

Only Vicks give you such proof.



VapoRub is the direct *external* treatment. No "dosing"—no risk of stomach upsets. Simply massage it on the throat, chest, *and back* (as illustrated).

Relief starts almost at once. You begin to feel warm and comfortable as VapoRub starts working *direct* through the skin like a poultice. At the same time, its medicated vapors—released by the warmth of the body—are carried *direct* to the irritated air-passages *with every breath.*

This double action loosens phlegm—relieves irritation and coughing—helps break local congestion.

Repeat treatment at bedtime. After restful sleep comes, VapoRub keeps right on working, hour after hour. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

VICKS VAPORUB

Now WHITE-STAINLESS

To Profit Great Britain

Opinion Is Varied Regarding Notables Who Have Passed On

British authors vary in their opinions of the six resurrections which would profit Great Britain most today.

Answering a question from Howard Spring, book reviewer of the London Evening Standard, only two of the score of authors who replied agreed with Wordsworth that England has need of Milton.

Shakespeare led the poll with six votes, closely followed by the younger Pitt and Disraeli with five each. Edmund Blake, Sir Thomas Moore, Cromwell and Nelson got three each.

Injecting humor into the discussion, Michael Home suggested as one of his choices Judge Jeffreys, "who would be given a free hand against crooners, deportations barred."

Compton Mackenzie dealt with parliamentary front benches. He suggested Marlborough for minister of defence; Pitt, foreign affairs; Fox, leader of the opposition; Sir Thomas Moore, home affairs; Henry VII., chancellor of the exchequer, and Nelson, minister of air.

Oliver St. John Gogarty, a Dubliner, out of all the list, plumped for a contemporary. Said he: "Wolsey, Shakespeare, Pitt, Wellington, and Disraeli must yield to Sir Austen Chamberlain, the man without chicane.

"He is but recently lost to us. He knew all about foreign affairs, and the British people knew all about him. They know that he was 'unstained by gold or dee', simple and honest and stout in a good quarrel."

A. P. Cronin, who wrote the year's best seller, "The Citadel," was another who used only one of his six votes. He charged parliament was packed with "petty politicians, who, lumped together, have less statesmanship than one man carried in his little finger—Disraeli."

Helen Ashton didn't fail her sex. She would like to see Elizabeth back on the throne and Florence Nightingale, minister of health.

Sigfried Sassoon waxed gloomy. Said he: "If I were to call back to life six of the British men and women whom I most admire, they would die of shock within 24 hours. They are lucky to be dead. With apologies for my pessimism."

A Speedy Job

Skilled Men Completed Building In Glasgow On Schedule Time

For this year's Empire Exhibition at Glasgow the Palaces of Engineering and Industry are now wind and water-tight.

The Palace of Engineering, which covers almost as great an area as Trafalgar Square, London, that is about 2¼ acres, was erected by 50 men in just over three months. The reason for this rapidity was that the component steel parts were standardized, and large quantities of a limited assortment of types ordered.

The men, all of whom were highly skilled, worked as teams, each knowing what his contribution was to be and what he might expect from the others. As soon as the steel framework was completed the carpenters, sheeters and glaziers followed in rotation. There was no time-lag. All worked to schedule.

The Intelligent Public

Would Likely Welcome More Realities On Radio Programs

Radio, generally, in Canada as well as the United States, is going to the dogs very fast because it persists in regarding the mass public as morons when in reality the public is intelligent, and happy to be so. If radio wishes to grow as an adjunct to life, it will have to forget some of its alleged "entertainment" features, and deal with the realities. Men and women are at heart interested in the most dramatic things in life—men and women. It will be well when radio forsakes some of its present companions and gets an introduction to some new ones.—Vancouver Province.

Field Marshal Sir Claud W. Jacob will succeed Field Marshal Lord Milne as constable of the Tower of London in February. The post is mainly an honorary one.

Valuable because overprinted "official" a 10-shilling Edward VII. stamp brought £850 ($4,250) at auction in London.

Fantastic Story True

Geologists Claim Continent Of Atlantis Did Fall Into Ocean

The romantic story of Atlantis—the wealthy, populous continent that fell into the Atlantic Ocean—has received scientific confirmation in a report to the Geological Society of America.

Dr. W. H. Bradley, of the U.S. Geological Survey, said that 11 cores of sediment taken from the bottom of the Atlantic tended to show that the fantastic tale of Atlantis was true.

Scientists long have sniffed at any suggestion that the story of a land of culture dropping into the sea might be true.

But Dr. Bradley told an assembly of geologists that samples of ocean bottom ooze showed submarine flowes of volcanic rock on the eastern side nearest to Europe. These lava flowes occurred tens of thousands of years ago—relatively recently in geological time.

The cores from the possible site of Atlantis came from locations three miles under the surface in some places.

Geologists explained that the collapse of the supposed Atlantis could have been caused by just such a volcanic upheaval which caused the land to vanish into the sea.

The experts said that final confirmation of the weird story of Atlantis would have to wait until additional cores could be obtained. They stated that those new cores should be taken from the East Atlantic beyond the Mid-Atlantic ridge which piles up to within a mile of the ocean's surface as a gigantic underwater mountain range and separates the West Atlantic deeps from those of the East Atlantic.

Fortune Now Half Million

Living Expenses Of Quints About $24,000 A Year

Judge J. A. Valin, one of the three guardians of the Dionne quintuplets, said the children have an income of $17,000 a year from their investments. On top of this is a large income from royalties and other things.

"Their living expenses are heavy and amount to $24,000 a year," he said. "If future plans for the quints materialize, this $24,000 a year will have to be vastly increased."

Judge Valin said the quints' fortune to-day amounted to $520,000 and will probably be a million dollars when they are 18 years old, nearly 15 years hence.

"With the exception of a few thousand dollars cash reserve, every penny is invested in Provincial and Dominion bonds," he said. The average yield of the bonds is a little over three per cent.

Never Seen Now

Some Styles Of Shoes That Belong To A Past Age

The Montreal Gazette says a boot and shoe survey in the United States shows that button boots, once so popular with a section of the male population, have vanished from the scene. Some old-time dealers report that they have not stocked them for 15 or 20 years. The fact is a reminder that the elastic side boots, with straps fore and after to pull them on, likewise are seldom or never seen nowadays. And where are the little Wellington boots with the copper toecaps which used to rejoice the small boys with indulgent fathers? They, too, seem to have gone with the wind.

Fishing threatens to become a lost industry on the Spanish coasts because the civil war forces have taken over most of their boats for war-craft.

Honorary Naval Rank

First One In Canada Goes To Sir Edward Beatty

The first honorary rank ever created for Canada's naval forces was a New Year honor for Sir Edward Beatty, who, by the signature of the Governor-General on the Commission, becomes Honorary Captain, Montreal Division, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. Appointment of Sir Edward to high rank in the Canadian naval organization is in the nature of a recognition of the interest he takes in youth training movements.

The hammer principle of striking the strings is the special piano feature.

A Rare Insect

Find Specimen Of Ice Bug At Kamloops, B.C.

Nine specimens of a rare insect, the "ice bug," have been found near Kamloops at a lower altitude than they were previously known to exist, G. Alan Mail, Dominion entomologist, announced.

Not only were they found at about 1,660 feet near Mount St. Paul, across the Thompson river from Kamloops, B.C., but on a mountain face with a southern exposure subjected to terrific heat in summer.

"I don't know where they went in the hot weather," Mr. Mail said.

The "ice bug" or "grylloblatta campodeifromis", to use its scientific name, has been found in only about six other places in the world and at altitudes around 6,000 feet. Little is known about them.

Kept in a tin can with moss at a temperature of about three degrees above freezing point, the specimens showed marked activity at a temperature at which most insects would be dormant. Mr. Mail is trying to keep them alive to study their habits.

He said they would become dormant and probably die at a zero temperature and couldn t survive anything warmer than 70 degrees. They would virtually roast to death if held in a human hand.

The bugs are less than in inch long with a light brown shell and somewhat resemble crickets or cockroaches.

The creatures, sometimes described as "living fossils", were first discovered at Banff in 1913 by Dr. E. M. Walker of the University of Toronto, who has since given extensive study to their bodily structure.

Last year numbers were found at a 6,000-foot altitude in Montana and Mr. Mail spent some time studying them.

J. D. Greigson, also of the Dominion entomological department at Kamloops, believed he found a specimen on Mount St. Paul in November, 1936, sent it to Prof. G. J. Spencer of the department of zoology at the University of British Columbia and both Prof. Spencer and Dr. Walker of the University of Toronto confirmed Mr. Griegson in his belief that his specimen was an "ice bug".

Mr. Mail went to Kamloops a year ago. On last Dec. 29 three were found on Mount St. Paul and on Dec. 30 six more, by Mr. Mail and Mr. Griegson.

Mr. Mail said ice had melted off the mountainside and they found the insects buried behind damp, cold rocks which they pulled out of place.

New Zeppelin Service

German Airships To Operate Between Europe And America

German airship service between Europe and the United States will be resumed in about five months with a sister ship of the zeppelin, Hindenburg, which plunged to earth in flames at Lakehurst, N.J., last May.

Inflated with American non-inflammable helium instead of the hydrogen which buoyed up the Hindenburg, the new ship, the LZ-130, will have a schedule of 15 to 18 round trips at the rate of three a month until autumn when seasonal operation will be terminated, it was announced.

This announcement was made by Edward P. Farley, president of the American Zeppelin Transport Corporation, general United States agent for the German operators of the craft.

Farley reiterated a hope necessary government support would enable his company to embark on an American airship operating program. It was understood plans called for the leasing of a larger dirigible, the LZ-131, now being built in Germany, by American interests.

Limiting Auto Speeds

Important Aspect Of Highway Safety Problem

The chief trouble with automobile traffic these days is that the automotive engineer has gone too far ahead of the highway engineer—to say nothing of the average driver.

So says J. M. Gentry, an American safety commissioner, in a plea for a national agreement among automobile manufacturers to limit car speed to 70 miles an hour.

As things stand, Mr. Gentry points out, the average auto will go much faster than the average road can safely accommodate it, and also much faster than the average driver can safely guide it. A speed much above 60 miles an hour should be entrusted only to highly qualified motorists and confined to specially designed and built roads.

Whether such an agreement as he suggests can ever be obtained is, perhaps, doubtful. But his proposal does touch on one of the most important aspects of the highway safety problem.—Victoria Times.

A Farm Official

The Christian Science Monitor tells this one:

The official of a large New York bank was visiting a friend up-state. At the dinner table the first evening he noted the presence of another man.

"I suppose this is the hired man?" he asked.

"No," interposed his friend. "He's the first vice-president in charge of cows."

Experts know of about 1,600 different varieties of apples. 2237

Another Wonder Dog

Can Do All Old Tricks And Several New Ones

Duke, four-year-old mongrel dog, showed an audience in Vancouver how he made change for his master's purchases, helps with the housework, does card tricks and answers questions on his ancestry, which he admits is decidedly mixed.

Duke is the son of a German sheep dog mother and an Airedale-Irish terrier father, which he reveals by picking out the proper name cards when questioned, though sometimes he brings up a question mark for his father.

Owner Richardson Davidson took him to Vancouver from the prospector's cabins they share at Sanca, 43 miles north of Nelson in British Columbia's West Kootenay interior. He had in mind a Hollywood career for Duke.

Three of the audience drew a card each from a small pack, noted its face returned it and the deck was shuffled and spread face up on the floor. Duke sniffed the card-drawers and then picked up the three cards one at a time, apparently by scent.

Asked for a glass of beer, a bottle of the same, a meal and an ice cream cone in the order, Duke brought back the right coin—a dime, quarter, half dollar and a nickel—from a handful placed where he could reach them.

"He'll bring a broom, hat, shovel, axe or anything around a house," said Davidson. "He even helped me build the cabin by getting the hammer a sack of nails and the odd two-by-four when I asked him." He waltzed on his hind legs after a fashion, but his kangaroo imitation was tops.

As for mind reading listen to Davidson.

"Back home I've been sitting in the cabin, suddenly thought of something I wanted to get. Before I got around to it Duke was back with it."

Playing Chess By Mail

Depression Years Have Caused Interest To Be Taken In The Game In The West

Depression years caused a boom in chess playing. Thousands in Canada, United States and other countries gave their spare time to a game they found mentally exhilarating and inexpensive.

Saskatchewan has more chess players per capita than any other province. In Toronto, where hosts of youngsters could not be absorbed by industry, more than 7,000 boys under 16 years of age have become competent chess players under the tutelage of service clubs and their agents aiding underprivileged youth.

In Western Canada 1,000 chess players, most of them isolated on farms, have been playing a series of games with 1,000 United States players for seven months. The competition, arranged by H. W. Jordon, Hochelaga street west, Moose Jaw, Sask., was planned so each Canadian would play two tournament games with an American.

In addition to arranging and playing in the tournament, Mr. Jordon, a court reporter, has been playing 1,000 games by correspondence with other western Canadians.

A Valuable Food

But Doctors Have Changed Their Minds About Spinach

Spinach, since it is unpleasant and therefore regarded as nutritious, was long overrated as a food source of Vitamin A (good for eyes), Vitamin C (good against infectious diseases and scurvy), iron (good for blood) and calcium (good for bones). Hence it is sold fresh, frozen, sieved and canned, dried and powdered, and powered and compressed into tablets. Discussion of its merits has gone so far that the American Medical Association's Council on Foods decided to rejudge this best studied of all edible leaves.

The Council on Foods reported its matured findings thus: "Spinach may be regarded as a rich source of Vitamin A and as a contributor of Vitamin C, iron and roughage to the diet. It is therefore a valuable food. (But) the iron is not well utilized by infants . . . (and) the feeding of spinach is of no value during early infancy as a source of calcium."—From Time.

Should Step Lightly

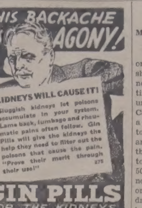
Foot Experts Warn Against Jarring Body Too Much

Walk softly, say foot experts, if you would be healthy. If we walked on sand or soft earth, as did the Indians, we might wear soft moccasins, but treading on cement sidewalks or hard floors we must step lightly so as not to jar the body too much. To pound your heels is a bad practice. Step ahead on the ball of your feet, with your toes straight ahead, never turned out, as we formerly thought was the correct method of ambulation.

Showed Great Endurance

After being buried in snow for 37 days four ewes were rescued in Skiddaw Forest near Cumberland, England. They speedily recovered and may be honored for holding the sheep endurance record for being in snow and surviving. They are owned by Lord Leconfield.

Rags make paper; paper makes money; money makes banks; banks make loans; loans make poverty; poverty makes rags.



In Defence Of Advertising

One Of The Greatest Educational Forces In Our Modern Civilization

When I hear people criticizing the amount of advertising in their newspapers and magazines—or over their radio—it always strikes me as a completely selfish attitude. What manufacturer is obliged to furnish us with free radio programmes—or to make available to us the wonderful service given by our newspapers? What would it be like if we lived in a world without advertising? How would we learn of new products—new services available to us—new discoveries? Our whole interest in life would quickly shrink, until we were, in effect, living in a small, restricted community without those essential contacts with the outside world. If the money spent in advertising were refunded to the purchaser with each package, there is no coin small enough to take care of the transaction.

Surely the least we can do, as buyers, is to give a courteous hearing to those manufacturers who, through their advertising, give us a reliable guide to safer buying—and at the same time furnish the money which brings us our newspapers, magazines, radio programmes.

The livelihood of every one of us depends on the movement of goods—the circulation of money—the exchange of products and services each with the other.

Advertising has done more to stimulate buying than any other factor. When we buy advertised products, we know that we are doing business with manufacturers who are willing to stand back of what they sell. By making statements in writing, and signing his name to those statements, a manufacturer gives a written guarantee of his honesty, and the reliability of his goods. Misstatements in advertising are a legal offense and open to prosecution.

In those countries where advertising flourishes (Canada and the United States principally) we find people with higher standards of living. We find more intellectual people—people with more time to do things, largely as a result of improved products given to us through advertising.

Advertising has done a great deal (more than any other force) to increase production, and has brought about a consequent reduction in prices. Automobiles are a case in point. Fifteen years ago they cost twice as much—and yet to-day they are infinitely better and more reliable. Cameras when they first came on the market sold for $40 and the plates $9. Now we buy very good ones around $10 and less, with films costing 30c to develop. Electric light bulbs to-day give twice as much light for the money.

Life insurance companies are giving us booklets and information which help us toward healthier living—and at the same time enabling us to build up an estate on small weekly or monthly payments. Food manufacturers have model kitchens so that they may give us new and tested recipes. Manufacturers of soap products, polishes, etc., are perfecting products which cut down on manual labour and do a better job at the same time.

Advertising makes goods available to us—at a standard quality and a standard price—whether we live in a hamlet or the largest metropolis. Any criticism of advertising is small indeed compared with the disclosures which could be made of firms and products where there is no advertising, and no written guarantee that we are even getting what we pay for. In countries where advertising is unknown, the people are ignorant and it is a case of "Let the Buyer Beware."

But advertising has taken the guess out of buying. We know that advertised products have to live up to high standards of quality. And in buying advertised brands, we are doing business right out in the open with firms who are reliable and ready to substantiate all the claims made for the products they sell.

So let us appreciate advertising for what it is—the biggest educational force in our modern civilization.—From Marketing.

How Prices Are Fixed

If Secrecy Desired Finger Code Is Used Under Cover

Among at least three quarters of the people of the world, goods bought and sold seldom have a fixed value. The price paid is determined only after negotiations between buyer and seller. When the parties wish to keep the price a secret, the negotiations are carried on in a finger code under cover. Prices for rugs in Persia and rubies in Burma are settled by the two men squeezing each other's hands beneath a table or a piece of cloth.—Colliers.

Must Observe Custom

Afternoon naps shirked by men of the French Foreign Legion are at the risk of a week in prison. Orders are that the siesta custom must be observed; any soldier evading the nap may be clapped into prison.

"Was there any shade in the desert?"

"Yes, but I couldn't get in it."

"Why not?"

"Have you ever tried to sit in your own shadow?"

Italy's 1937 wheat crop weighed nearly 9,000,000,000 pounds.

Passing Of The Shin-Plaster

Many Will Regret If This Handy Currency Is To Disappear

Whoever was responsible for the order to exterminate the Canadian shin-plaster could not have had little nephews and nieces to whom these tiny slips of paper money were treasure trove in a letter from uncle. The Canadian 25-cent bill may have been a nuisance to bank clerks who had to account for them, bundle them up and otherwise play nursemaid to them. But they were a convenience to many who wished to send 25 or 50 cents through the mail and did not wish to be bothered with money orders or postal notes. Certainly children loved them! Listen to the lament of the Ottawa newspaper, Le Droit:

They were liked, those handy little slips; they were liked by all those who have at the doors of their hearts little strings of little girls and of nephews, and particularly adorable grandchildren. When grandfather felt his pen shaking too much a little 25-cent bill slipped into an envelope played a diplomatic role of great importance. Uncles and godfathers, aunts and godmothers used them, too; they sent happiness without much cost under the smiling portraits of the Gracious Majesties reigning over the United Kingdom and the Dominions beyond the seas.

The shin-plaster, so called because it was about the size of the plaster that once was a common household remedy, has been seen less frequently in recent years. Perhaps the Bank of Canada felt it was only speeding a departing guest when it "called in" these unique little money tokens.—Edmonton Journal.

Skating Stars From Canada

Young Daughters Of B.C. Clergyman Have Skated Before Queen

It's a far cry from the frozen surface of a British Columbia lake to the spotlight of Covent Garden Opera House, London, but that's what Lovett and Joy McKinnon have accomplished in a few short years.

Daughters of a British Columbia clergyman, the young girls are skating stars extraordinary, and are at present on an expedition tour of Great Britain. They had the honor recently of skating before Queen Elizabeth and the ice ballet in which they appear has been visited by other members of the British royal family, and by the King and Queen of Bulgaria.

Both sisters were born in Vancouver, and attended Kitsilano high school there. They were still at school when they were engaged for the Coronation Ice Revue at Brighton, England.

After joining the Coronation Ice Revue at Brighton the girls spent several months in skating exhibitions in all parts of England. Recently they were starred along with some of Europe's greatest skaters in London. The sisters were entrusted with special acrobatic numbers in "Enchanted Night," and won enthusiastic applause by their perfect teamwork.—Toronto Star Weekly.

Rations For Poultry

Ground Alfalfa Hay Will Add Vitamins To Mash

Grinding leafy alfalfa hay, which has been well cured with a modern type feed mill, is an efficient way to add vitamins A and G to the poultry mash. Both are essential for good health of the flock, high hatchability, and normal growth according to Prof. L. F. Payne, poultry specialist of Kansas State College. Feeding loose hay in the racks is wasteful compared with adding ground alfalfa to the mash mixture at the rate of 10 per cent. of the total ingredients.

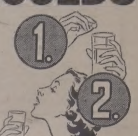
Finds Old Coins

A man digging for the foundations of a house in Aberdeen, Scotland, broke with his pick an earthenware jar containing 200 silver pennies of the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272). They are believed to have been buried later by a merchant when an invasion by Edward I. was feared.

To date, says a writer, the war has cost the Japanese 500 million yen. Possibly, after the excitement is over, the Japanese taxpayer will have no yen for war.

England may subsidize the building of houses, to rent at not more than 75 cents a week, for farm workers.

2-WAY RELIEF FOR THE MISERY OF COLDS



Take 2 "ASPIRIN" tablets and drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

If throat is sore from the cold, crush and stir 3 "ASPIRIN" tablets in ⅓ glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat rawness and soreness almost instantly.

No family need neglect even minor head colds.

Here is what to do: Take two "Aspirin" tablets when you feel a cold coming on—with a full glass of water. Then repeat, if necessary, according to directions in each package. Relief comes rapidly.

The "Aspirin" method of relieving colds is the way many doctors approve. You take "Aspirin" for relief—then if you are not improved promptly, you call the family doctor. ● "Aspirin" tablets are made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the registered trade-mark of the Bayer Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every tablet.

Demand and Get "ASPIRIN" MADE IN CANADA

Little Helps For This Week

Hast Thou not known? has thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not nor is weary? Isaiah 40:28.

Workmen of God, O lose not heart,
But learn what He is like;
And in the darkest battlefield,
Thou shalt know where to strike.

The mystery of the Infinite is one which through all the ages we shall only be able to read a line of here and there. We already know that the name of the Infinite is God. We are as soldiers fighting in a foreign land that understand not the plan of campaign, and have no need to understand it, seeing well what is at our hand to be done. Let us do it with submission, with courage and with a heroic joy. Behind each one of us lie six thousand years of human effort, human conquest; before us is the boundless Time which has opportunities yet unconquered, and which we have to create and conquer with the help of God.

The King's Broadcast

Detroit Paper Gives Opinion On Talk From Sandringham

There was no pretense of profundity in the Christmas Day broadcast from Sandringham by King George. What the ruler of the World's greatest Empire said to the half billion people composing it was quite simple.

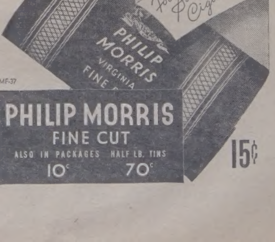
The similarity between the present King's voice and the voice of his late father, King George V., which many hearers detected, was supplemented by a similarity of thought and phrasing.

Running throughout the brief talk a hearer could find the same sense of responsibility to those being addressed, the same acknowledgment that high office is primarily a burden of service which impressed those who heard the royal address of two years ago from one now inarticulate.

And there was the same personal and intimate, almost homely touch, the same quiet assumption of the essential oneness of the interests of the people of the British Commonwealth. Such a talk is bound to have a strong moral cementive effect.—Detroit Free Press.

That most celebrated of all Washington thoroughfares, Pennsylvania avenue, was once a creek.

Sometimes we suspect a bit of old-fashioned farming would do a lot toward solving many a farm problem.



THE WORLD'S GOOD NEWS
will come to your home every day through
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

It records for you the world's clean, constructive doings. The Monitor does not exploit crime or sensation; neither does it ignore them, but deals correctively with them. Features for busy men and all the family, including the Weekly Magazine Section.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of
1 year $9.00 6 months $4.50 3 months $2.25 1 month 75c
Wednesday Issue, including Magazine Section: 1 year $2.60, 6 issues 25c

Name ....

Address ....
Sample Copy on Request

Low
WINTER EXCURSION FARES
to
Vancouver Victoria

Tickets On Sale Daily to MAY 14th
RETURN LIMIT:
First Class - THREE MONTHS
Intermediate and Coach Class - - SIX MONTHS

Also Specially Reduced FIRST CLASS TICKETS
On Sale Daily to February 28th
RETURN LIMIT, APRIL 30th

Enquire about
LOW FARES
to WASHINGTON, OREGON and CALIFORNIA

TRAVEL RAIL
Enjoy the comfort of the new air-conditioned day coaches —also Tourist and Standard Sleepers

Full Information from any agent
W.38-5

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Opportune
Flour Mills
DELIA

Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

Opportune Flour is of high protein content, and consequently is of greater food value.

When you buy your flour at the Opportune Flour Mills you support home industry.

Custom Milling. Bran and Shorts always on Sale

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. JOHN SOROCHAN, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, January 18, 1938.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1.21⅛
No. 2 Northern..........	1.11⅛
No. 3 Northern	.97⅛
No. 4......................	.85
No. 5	.71⅛
No. 6	.62⅛
Feed........................	.52⅛
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W..................	.96⅛
2 C.W......	.94⅛
Oats—	
2 C.W......................	.42
3 C.W.	.35½
Ex. 1 feed..................	.35½
1 feed........................	.31½
2 feed	.27
Barley—	
No. 3	.43⅛
No. 4	.42⅛
No. 5.........................	.41⅛
No. 6.........................	.40⅛
Rye—	
2 C.W.........................	.62⅛
3 C.W.........................	.60
4 C.W.........................	.56
Flax—	
1 C.W.........................	1.52
2 C.W.........................	1.48
3 C.W.........................	1.30
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.43⅝
Vancouver..................	1.39⅝

It was announced in Edmonton on Monday that pensions for the blind will be paid in Alberta as soon as arrangements with Ottawa are completed

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,..Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938

THE LIGHT AND POWER FRANCHISE

To clear up any misunderstanding a few words on the recently granted franchise to Canadian Utilities, Ltd., may be in order at this time.

The vote was small: 26 in favor to five against. Moreover, in addition to some resentment at the retention of the much debated service charge, there appeared to be a lack of information in some quarters as to what the vote entailed, though the fault for this latter cannot be charged to the company. A synopsis of the proposals was not only published in the press, but was also exhibited in prominent positions throughout the village, and any further information could readily have been obtained at the village hall.

Those who attended the public meeting, held in the spring of last year, to discuss the terms of a renewal of the franchise, heard from its representative how little rebate the company was prepared to offer, and to what extent it was willing to make concessions to the demands of the consumers. In the first place the company offered a monthly reduction of $10 on street lighting, which effects a saving of $120 annually on village taxation, and secondly, it was willing to concede one minor demand: a reduction from 10 to 5 per cent on over due accounts.

Whether or not to accept these proposals, which were the best that could be obtained after a prolonged period of stalling, was the simple issue before the electors and, in conclusion it may be said that in the case of a small community having to deal with a large monopoly, there are two alternatives to the acceptance of its terms, viz: do without the service or spend money on law costs on arguments before the Board of Public Utilities.

STRAIGHT TALK

Speaking in the January issue of the Farm and Ranch Review, on his attitude towards "Social Credit," Chas. W. Peterson says:

As regards the general doctrine of "Social Credit" and its central objective, provincial dividends, Douglas and his "technicians" claim to know, *but persistently refuse to explain,* how these dividends can actually be paid, on the silly pretext that such would be "giving information to the enemy." Such being the case, and seeing that we are all thus compelled to take the whole theory entirely on trust, all I—and everyone else outside the small circle of those sharing his secret—can say is, therefore this: Everyone wants a pension. Everyone wants interest free loans. Everyone wants low taxes and low prices. Everyone wants more leisure. If Douglas can show that these desirable objectives are economically feasible, *almost everyone would support his plan, myself included, and, in the words of Shakespeare, "all the powers of Hell" could not defy nor defeat the will of the people in this free democracy.*

Here is the case described in a nutshell, and the opposition toward the Alberta government is not based on the grounds of the desirability of such objects, but on the profound conviction that neither the premier or any of his legislative supporters have the remotest idea of how they are to be translated into realities.

A number of resolutions were brought forward at the second annual convention of the Alberta Social Credit League which, if put into force, would help reduce the cost of living; but that which most people would agree with is the one asking that "the provincial government abolish direct taxation on farm and working-men's homes." After all, that is only what Mr. Aberhart promised if he were elected, except that he said all would be relieved of taxation.

Local and District

Mrs. Henry Moore was a visitor to Calgary over the week-end.

* * *

Pete Thompson was in Calgary last week seeking medical advice.

* * *

Mrs. Stanley Horsky was a visitor in Calgary on Friday of last week.

* * *

Mrs. H. Humphries and daughter were Calgary visitors on Friday last.

* * *

W. K. Sutherland left by bus on Monday of this week to spend a vacation in California.

* * *

Herb Dickieson, of Gibson Motors, made a trip to Calgary on Saturday, Jan. 8th, returning on Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hewson took up residence in Edmonton recently, and are remaining until spring.

* * *

G. Watson and J. H. MacIntyre, officials of Canadian Utilities, Ltd., were recent visitors in Delia.

* * *

The scourge of influenza is making itself felt in the village, there being several cases reported recently.

* * *

I. J. Olsen is attending the Calgary bonspiel with friends from the Morrin district.

* * *

Mrs. McCallum, of Hanna, was visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Thompson, over the week end.

* * *

Miss Christene Petersen was called to the home of her parents at Minnehik, Alta., last week, her mother being reported dangerously ill.

* * *

At the annual ratepayers' meeting of the Majestic school district, held an Saturday last, J. P. Morlock was elected trustee, succeeding Jno. Beaton, whose term had expired.

* * *

The weather of recent days has been quite mild for January. A light snowfall at the beginning of last week, which drifted before a northerly wind, had little effect on traffic, trains and busses remaining on time. Temperatures are now well over the zero mark.

* * *

In celebration of the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carter, a large party of friends and neighbors gathered at Starland school on Friday night of last week. Mr. Geo Edgley, on behalf of the many friends, presented the happy couple with a half dozen Community silver spoons. Whist and dancing were enjoyed until the small hours of Saturday morning.

DELIA LADIES' AID

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the United Church was held on Wednesday, Jan. 5th.

The slate of officers for 1938 is as follows:

President—Mrs. C. Grant.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. W. B. Dunlop.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. E. Bigelow.
Secretary—Mrs. G. Wilton.
Treasurer—Mrs. Chas. Greer.
Press—Mrs. Henry Moore.

The committees are composed of:
Manse—Mrs. Bigelow and Mrs. Dunlop
Dish—Mrs. Swayne and Mrs. W Leckie

Working groups will be formed at the next meeting

An exhibition of knitting, etc., and a tea are being planned. Further details to be announced later.

Owing to Wednesday being a half-holiday in the village, the regular meeting day of the Ladies' Aid has been changed to the first Thursday afternoon of each month.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Swayne served tea

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our appreciation to our many friends and neighbors for their kindly messages of sympathy, and floral tributes sent in the death of our dear husband and father. Especially do we thank Dr Gourlay for kindness and care, and nurses Pamfleet and Hansen, and Mrs. O. B. Murdoch.

MRS. MARY RITCHIE & FAMILY.

Cards of Thanks

We wish to thank our friends and well-wishers for the kindness shown towards our daughter, Leila, while a patient in Drumheller hospital.

MR AND MRS. W. L CARTER.

We, the under-mentioned relatives of the late H. Farmer Jack, wish to express our gratitude to the Delia community and friends for kindly interest shown in the loss of our dear brother and uncle.

MR AND MRS. A. E OWEN AND FAMILY
MRS. W. H. CONDRA AND FAMILY.
MR. AND MRS J. C. JACK
MRS. MARION JACK AND FAMILY.

Shortage of Quality Wheat

A comparative scarcity of quality wheat exists in world wheat markets this year. Untimely rains in Australia during the harvest periods, and the frost and drouth damage to the Argentine crop, suggest much low grade wheat in the southern hemisphere.

HOCKEY

Delia vs. Drumheller

The High School Boys' Game

On Friday night Delia High school boys encountered Drumheller High school boys on the local ice. The visitors appeared to have an excellent team, and gave the local boys a fast game of hockey. But for the fine support of Larder, Robertson and Dmytruk, the Delia lads might have received a bad trimming However, the game ending in a tie of 5 goals each, extra time was played, and the visitors showed their superiority by notching one more goal to their credit, making the final score 6-5, in favor of the Drumheller team.

Yolks of eggs may be kept fresh by putting them in a basin with enough cold water to cover. Place a saucer on top of the basin and put in a cool dark place until required.

Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6: Mon.
Thurs., Sat....Evenings, 7-8:30

Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
NEUROCALOMETER AND X-RAY

Phone 528 Drumheller, Alta.

Record Load of Wheat

Pierre Deshoux, of Picardville, delivered a truck load of wheat containing 293 bushels to the Pool Elevator at that point, and J. E. Comeault, pool agent, claims this to be a record for Western Canada. The wheat graded 2 Garnet with 1 per cent dockage. In the pioneer days of the province wheat was delivered in wagons, and 65 bushels was considered a good load. With the introduction of the auto truck, loads constantly increased, until the average has reached around 200 bushels. Mr. Deshoux's load of 293 bushels, around 8¾ tons, certainly appears to be a record.

End Coffee Burning in Brazil

In June, 1931, the Brazilian government inaugurated a policy of coffee destruction in order to remove the surplus supply. On November 3rd of this year the policy was abandoned because of the lack of co-operation from other coffee producing countries in marketing. It is calculated that in the seven intervening years 50 million bags of coffee have been destroyed, principally by burning. This works out at about two years world trade in that commodity.

Brazil formerly supplied 70 per cent of the coffee required in world trade, but this has been steadily dwindling, until the total reached 50 per cent.

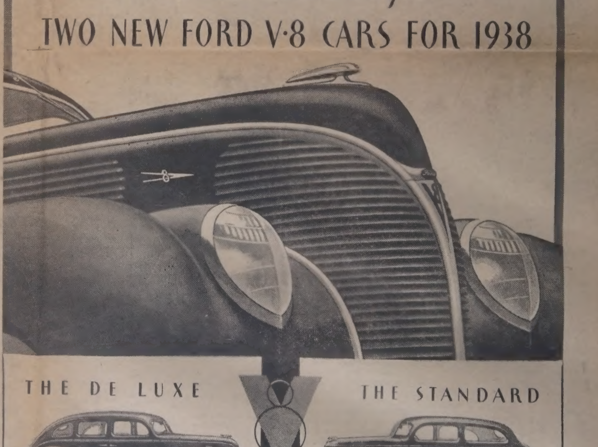
DEPENDABILITY

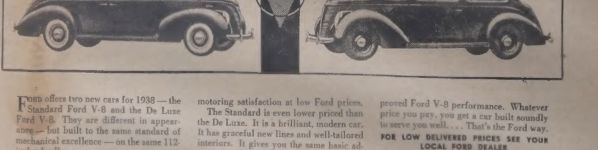
The intricate detail, skill and supervision of the brewing of ALBERTA BEER . . . combined with painstaking selection of only the choicest ingredients . . . is one of the finest examples of DEPENDABILITY ever exercised by a well conducted industry. . . . Thus, public interests are protected in every purchase.

the BREWING INDUSTRY of ALBERTA
"the Best"

This Advertisement Is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

Announcing
TWO NEW FORD V·8 CARS FOR 1938





FORD offers two new cars for 1938 — the Standard Ford V-8 and the De Luxe Ford V-8. They are different in appearance — but built to the same standard of mechanical excellence — on the same 112-inch wheelbase.

Because people liked our 1937 car so well, they bought more than of any other make. They liked its looks, its smooth performance, and the way it handled. We have improved on that car in the newly styled Standard Ford V-8.

But some folks wanted still more size and style, with the same fundamental Ford advantages. For them, we have designed a new De Luxe line.

The De Luxe Ford V-8 Sedans are longer with more room, larger luggage space, and finer appointments. De Luxe cars are equipped with the 85-horsepower Ford V-8 engine. They provide more motoring satisfaction at low Ford prices.

The Standard is even lower priced than the De Luxe. It is a brilliant, modern car. It has graceful new lines and well-tailored interiors. It gives you the same basic advantages of the 85-horsepower Ford V-8 engine.

Before Ford made V-type 8-cylinder engines available to every one, they were used only in expensive cars. Since then, four million Ford owners have learned the genuine enjoyment of driving an 8-cylinder car with all-round economy. The low prices of the De Luxe and Standard cars make it easy for you to step into the V-8 class.

FIT YOUR CAR TO YOUR NEEDS

With two distinct designs, two body sizes and two price ranges, you'll find a 1938 Ford car to fit your personal needs exactly. Whatever one you choose, you get time-proved Ford V-8 performance. Whatever price you pay, you get a car built soundly to serve you well. . . . That's the Ford way.

FOR LOW DELIVERED PRICES SEE YOUR LOCAL FORD DEALER

De Luxe Ford V-8 models are Coupe, Tudor Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Convertible Coupe, Club Coupe, Convertible Club Coupe, Phaeton and Convertible Sedan.

Standard Ford V-8 is available in three models: Coupe, Tudor Sedan and Fordor Sedan.

Ford sells a fully equipped car at the lowest possible price. The prices on De Luxe models include twin tail lights, two windshield wipers, two sun visors, twin electric horns, cigar lighter, de luxe steering wheel, glove compartment clock and lock, chrome wheel bands, in addition to front and rear bumpers and guards, spare wheel and tire and tube, tire lock, and headlight beam indicator.

Prices on Standard models include front and rear bumpers and guards, spare wheel and tire and tube, tire lock, one tail light, one windshield wiper, one sun visor, cigar lighter, headlight beam indicator, and two horns.